Business Section

FOREIGN TRADE

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FOREIGN TRADE

OTTAWA, DECEMBER 25, 1948

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COVER SUBJECT—Christmas trees contribute quite substantially to Canada's international balance of payments, in that shipments to the United States bring in American dollars with which to offset purchases of consumer goods made in that country. The white spruce has other uses, as its height and diameter increase, being the most important source of lumber for export, shipments last year being valued at $72,000,000, with Douglas fir in second place with an export value of $66,000,000. It is also the main source of supply of Canada's pulp and paper industry, which was responsible for the exportation last year of newsprint alone, valued at $342,000,000.

National Film Board Photo.

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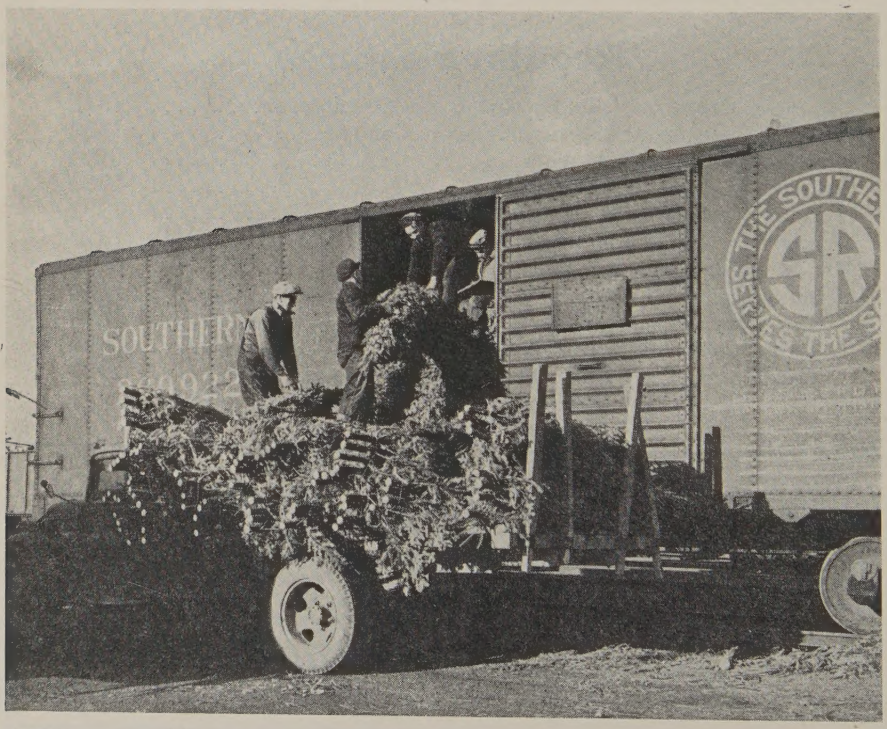
Canadian Christmas Trees Carry Cheer to Many Homes Abroad

Shipments to United States and Bermuda during past year valued at $2,000,000—White spruce is also most valuable source of lumber supply, pulpwood, woodpulp and newsprint exported by this country—Wood, wood products and paper contribute 32 per cent to total exports, and 52 per cent to exports to the United States.

CHRISTMAS trees have their own export statistical classification number, as a commodity of no inconsiderable importance in the external trade returns of Canada. Forests and wood lots of this country contribute substantially to the happiness of young and old in homes throughout the land during this season of the year. The spruce boughs are rendered more attractive by artificial ornamentation, and even introduce some of the fine fragrance of the great outdoors. While the domestic utilization of such trees as an essential factor in all Christmas decorations far exceeds their export value, customs returns indicate that shipments to the United States last year contributed nearly $2,000,000 to the international balance of payments. A small number of these conifers from the colder climate of Canada also carried cheer into Bermuda homes, exports to the island colony being valued at $338.

Gifts of many kinds have for some years been delivered by air, but it remains for Trans-Canada Air Lines to assume the role of St. Nicholas

Canada—Christmas trees, felled in the Maritimes, being loaded for shipment to the United States, which purchased trees valued at $2,000,000 last year.
National Film Board Photo.



Canada—Acres of Christmas trees, many of which are awaiting shipment to homes in this country and the United States. Some reach their final destination by air, trees having been flown by T.C.A. to Bermuda.

National Film Board Photo.

and provide facilities for the shipment this winter of Christmas trees to Bermuda. The Mayor of Montreal forwarded a special tree to the Mayor of Hamilton, and some three hundred other trees went along in the same aircraft. These will take the place of trees destroyed this year on the islands by blight and hurricanes.

Iceland and Greenland appeared, during the war, as destinations for Canadian Christmas trees. This particular aspect of foreign trade cannot be attributed to a commercial demand, but to the efforts put forward by the Allied Powers to maintain a high standard of morale among the occupation forces in those countries. In this respect, therefore, the forests of Canada were able to make a further contribution to the war effort that is not generally appreciated.

The period in which this industry can prosper is relatively short, as it is necessary that shipments of Christmas trees should be made during December, so that their fresh appearance may be preserved. It may be noted, however, that exports under this classification during the first ten months of the current calendar year were valued at $46,000, all of which went to the United States.

Spruce Most Valuable of Canadian Trees

The white spruce has other uses, and is one of Canada's most valuable trees, rising on occasion to a height of 150 feet and producing a trunk four feet in diameter. As a source of lumber, it leads all other species of trees in the export field, shipments during the past year being valued at $72,000,000, of which 54 per cent was purchased by the United States and 28 per cent by Great Britain. Forty-two countries bought Canadian spruce lumber last year. Another member of the same family, the Douglas fir, was second only to spruce as an earner of foreign exchange, exports last year being valued at $66,000,000.

Canada's pulp and paper industry, which provides more American dollars per annum than any other, is largely dependent on the supplies of white spruce with which the eastern provinces are richly endowed. Exports

of newsprint alone in 1947 were valued at $342,000,000, while shipments of pulpwood amounted to $32,000,000. Other items produced by the "Christmas Tree" family include wood pulp, wallboard of pulp and fibre, paper board, book paper, wrapping paper, writing paper, paper bags, cartons and boxes, wallpaper, roofing and building paper, handkerchiefs, napkins and paper towels, tissue paper and toilet paper.

Wood, wood products and paper contributed, as a group, 32 per cent of Canada's total exports last year, and 52 per cent of all shipments made to the United States. The overall percentage is unchanged for the first ten months of the current calendar year, exports of wood, wood products and paper amounting in the aggregate to $791,000,000.

Any reference to Canada's trade in Christmas trees should not omit mention of the efforts being made to maintain a standard of "health" among those shipped abroad. This is actually a requirement of other countries, for their own protection. Trees of this character are not ordinarily processed, being shipped in a dormant condition. Insects, also in a dormant condition, might readily be contained in the foliage unless carefully inspected, and break out of their cocoons after the trees have served their purpose and find their way to some backyard. The Plant Protection Division, Department of Agriculture, inspected over 30,000 Christmas trees shipped recently by one company in the Maritimes.

Siam's Trade Balance Favourable For First Half of Current Year

Export value increased by 381,280,063 baht, while imports declined by 233,539,842 baht—Improvement chiefly attributable to greater exports of rubber, teakwood and tin—Purchases of Canadian products show encouraging increase.

By Paul Sykes, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

(One baht equals Can.$0.10)

SINGAPORE, October 26, 1948.—Extent and variety of Siam's foreign trade had a number of important developments as between the last six months of 1947 and the first half of 1948. In the latter period total imports declined from 802,732,636 baht to 569,192,794 baht, whereas export values increased from 478,665,680 baht to 859,945,743 baht. A large unfavourable trade balance has accordingly been transformed into an almost equally favourable one.

The foregoing figure of import values for July-December, 1947, is somewhat deceptive in that it contains an item of 243,334,537 baht for bullion and coins. The net value of merchandise imports during the period was accordingly 559,398,099 baht, which was slightly less than the corresponding figure for the succeeding six months. Beyond this point and a corresponding total decline in imports of gold leaf and opium, general merchandise imports increased in value from 486,781,575 baht to 519,572,348, the trade in government stores declined from 52,582,139 baht to 45,214,150, and there was a small decrease in imports of beer, wine and spirits from 5,152,883 baht to 4,406,296 baht.

On the export side the large increase in values was due mainly to a marked improvement in the rice trade, the value of exports having improved from 174,959,252 baht to 485,390,265 baht. Rubber exports also showed an improvement from 42,380,784 baht to 103,223,064. Teakwood shipments increased in value from 31,505,528 baht to 44,292,834 baht, tin

Siam—Rajadamnern Avenue, the business centre of Bangkok.

metal exports from nothing to 10,285,013 baht, miscellaneous goods from 189,238,212 baht to 194,733,386 baht, and tin ore from 535,385 baht to 1,713,000 baht. Meanwhile exports of miscellaneous woods declined in value from 19,451,190 baht to 10,841,807 baht, and re-exports of miscellaneous imported goods from 20,595,320 baht to 9,466,374 baht.

On the whole these returns of Siam's foreign trade during the first half of 1948 can be taken as distinctly encouraging and a fair indication of improving agricultural and industrial conditions in the country and of the consolidation of the national finances.

Canadian exports to Siam during January-June, 1948, reached a value of Can.$256,743, a marked improvement over previous values having been recorded in April, May and June. The trade comprised fairly substantial quantities of aluminium in various forms; rubber tires and tubes; canned foodstuffs, including milk; fountain pens and pencils; lanterns; and a variety of electric equipment. Complete details of Canada's imports from Siam during the same period are not available, but it is known that they were limited, being made up principally of coconut oil, shellac and precious stones.

New Herring Cure for Tropics Developed in Great Britain

London, December 3, 1948.—(FTS)—A new method of curing herrings for export to tropical countries for consumption by natives has been developed as a result of experiments, according to the report of the United Kingdom Herring Industry Board.

Herring mechanically split and cleaned were cured in a high concentration of brine and subsequently drained. Given the name "dry cured" to distinguish them from pickled cured herring in barrels, samples were packed into wooden cases and despatched to certain parts of Africa in December last year. Reports received have been very encouraging. The herring arrived in good condition and there is every reason to believe that this product could compete successfully both as regards price and quality with locally caught fish, besides providing an excellent variation to, and an improvement in, the diet of many native peoples.

Secondary Industries in Canada Receive Special Consideration

Manufacturing accounts for more than half total net value of commodity production—Department of Trade and Commerce devoting ever more attention to problems of industry —Many products, formerly imported, now being made and exported by Canada.

(Editor's Note—The following is a summary of an article on "Industrial Development in Canada", by the Right Hon. C. D. Howe, prepared for reproduction in *Public Affairs*.)

INDUSTRIAL expansion featured the development of Canada between the close of the First and Second Great Wars, manufacturing having accounted for 52 per cent of the total net value of commodity production in 1945, as compared with only 33 per cent in 1919. Agriculture, on the other hand, contributed 44 per cent to the total in 1919, whereas it was responsible for only 21 per cent of the net output in 1945, despite the fact that Canada was then contributing substantially in feeding millions of people in this country and other lands. This trend has continued in the postwar period.

Canada is the third most highly industrialized trading nation, having achieved this position as a result of the availability of natural resources within its own borders and in the United States, the skill and co-operation of Canadian workers, the vision and organizing ability of management, the willingness of financiers to invest in the development of Canadian industry, and the ability of Canada to obtain from the United States technical personnel to complement the efforts of those at work in this country. The Canadian economy has changed its status in less than three decades from one dependent principally on the primary industries—agriculture, fishing, mining and lumbering—to one deriving its main wealth from the processing of primary products and the manufacture of capital and consumer goods.

Between 1945 and 1948, a total of $1,600 millions were invested in plant and equipment for the manufacturing industries, whereas the expenditure for 1948 will approximate $600,000,000. The United States, which is the most highly industrialized country, is spending some $8,000 millions on capital goods for its manufacturing industries this year, or a little better than three per cent of its anticipated gross national product of around $250,000 millions.

Many New Commodities Being Produced in Canada

Canadian industry is now producing a large number of commodities or parts that were formerly imported from the United States. Items being wholly produced in Canada range from jet engines to tapered roller bearings, from vinyl sheeting to lace, from two-speed differentials to pyrex nursing bottles, and from ethylene glycol to food extracts. There has been a substantial reduction in the import content of other articles, one firm having reduced that of a radio from $17 to $1.35, and another for refrigerators from $70 to $36.

Due to low cost production in this country, articles formerly imported are now being exported to the United States, or will be shortly, including noiseless typewriters, stainless steel equipment and hollow-ware, acetylene black and baby carriages. Manufactures, formerly purchased from the

Canada—Sterile subdivision of streptomycin into one-gram ampules, illustrating a phase of the chemical industry in Canada, one of the more important secondary industries in this country.

Photo courtesy Merck & Co., Ltd.

United States, are in process of exportation, including optical goods, electric heating elements, high carbon drill bits and automatic washing machines.

These developments are made possible by reason of the co-operation between businessmen in the United States and Canada, and the understanding that prevails between the two governments. There has been a substantial improvement in Canada's trade balance with the United States since the beginning of 1948, together with an increase in the value of imports from Great Britain and a decrease in exports to countries overseas. The change in trade pattern has effected a moderate improvement in Canada's foreign balance position.

Many Problems of National Character

The federal government is concerned with the national and international aspects of industrial development, as this affects Canada as a whole. A wide range of measures may be involved to cope with the problems concerned, such as tariff changes, exchange and import controls, the allocation of scarce materials, tax incentives and direct subsidies. Although the federal and provincial governments exercise their authority independently in certain fields, there are many points of contact and mutual interest.

These include the more extensive utilization and conservation of Canada's natural resources, on a national scale, the provision of transportation facilities to meet the needs of industrial growth, the solution of special area and industry problems that transcend provincial boundaries, the encouragement of foreign industry to locate in Canada, and the expansion of the tourist industry.

Industrial policies of national significance are formulated by the Cabinet, which established last May a Committee on Economic and Industrial Development, succeeding the Cabinet Committee on Reconstruction that was created in 1944. Government departments and agencies are responsible for the administration of industrial policies. Much of this work is now being done by the Department of Trade and Commerce, which has taken over some of the functions of the Department of Reconstruction and Supply. The Department of Trade and Commerce was primarily concerned in trade promotion, in its early days, but it has become involved more recently in the broader problems of national and trade development. These include domestic industrial development, in particular, and economic intelligence.

In expanding the functions of this department, recognition has been given to the fact that secondary industry is one of the most important and rapidly growing segments of the Canadian economy, and that its problems should be the responsibility of a single department of government. This has been the custom for many years in the various primary industries, such as agriculture, fisheries, mines and resources. The department will co-operate closely with other departments, together with various agencies, boards and crown companies concerned with special industrial problems. These include the Dominion Coal Board, concerned with the fuel industry; the Canadian Maritime Commission, concerned with shipping and shipbuilding; the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, concerned with housing and the provision of building materials; the National Research Council, concerned with industrial research; the Polymer Corporation, concerned with the manufacture of synthetic rubber; the Eldorado Mining and Refining (1944), Limited, concerned with the mining and refining of uranium; Canadian Arsenals, Limited, concerned with the development and production of military equipment; and the Industrial Development Bank, concerned with the provision of credit facilities to small and medium-sized industries that are unable to obtain financial assistance through the usual channels.

Canada has a long-term industrial development program, though it is not identified with a particular period, as in some other countries. It is a continuous program, as the further industrialization of the Canadian economy is considered to be one of the important factors contributing to a continuing high level of employment and income, with which a rising standard of living is closely associated.

Great Britain Offers West Indian Colonies Ten-year Orange Juice Contract

London, December 3, 1948.—(FTS)—The West Indian colonies have been offered a ten-year contract in the form of a guarantee by the British Ministry of Food to take concentrated orange juice for the Welfare Food Scheme up to a maximum of 5,000 tons a year. This offer has been accepted by the growers and producers in Jamaica, Trinidad and British Honduras.

The formula for the annual revision of prices for the first five years of the contract has been arranged and a fresh formula for the remaining half of the contract will be worked out later on. Plans are in hand for a wide scale expansion of citrus acreage in the islands and for the installation of factories and modern equipment for the production of juice.

Newfoundland Reports Record Trade Returns in Past Year

Canada supplied 52 per cent and United States 38 per cent of imports, valued at $105,053,000—Retail sales this year affected by political events connected with confederation—Exports valued at $80,466,000, with more than half going to countries other than Canada and United States.

By R. Campbell Smith, Commercial Secretary for Canada

(Figures in Canadian dollars)

ST. JOHN'S, December 7, 1948.—Record import and export values were achieved by Newfoundland during the fiscal year ended last March, the total purchases amounting to $105,053,000, compared with $74,406,000 in the corresponding period last year, while shipments totalled $80,466,000, compared with $72,426,000 in the previous twelve months. Canada provided 52·4 per cent of the imports, while 38·3 per cent originated in the United States. Of the remaining 9·3 per cent, the bulk was from Great Britain.

Newfoundland Exports, by Countries

	1947-48	1946-47
Canada	$11,122,000	$ 9,155,000
United States	27,093,000	24,611,000
Other	42,251,000	38,660,000
Total	$80,466,000	$72,426,000

Newfoundland Imports, by Countries

	1947-48	1946-47
Canada	$54,982,000	$43,033,000
United States	40,312,000	25,434,000
Other	9,759,000	5,939,000
Total	$105,053,000	$74,406,000

Newfoundland—St. John's and part of its fine natural harbour, through which passes a large proportion of the island's trade, amounting last year to $185,519,000.

National Film Board Photo.

Newfoundland—Piles of pulpwood logs at Corner Brook, on the western side of the island, await conversion into paper. Next to Canada, Newfoundland is the world's largest exporter of newsprint, shipments in 1947 amounting to 381,000 tons.

National Film Board Photo.

There was a reduction of four in the percentage of purchases from Canada, and a corresponding increase in the amount of goods bought from the United States, as compared with the previous year. The largest single item contributed by Canada was pulp- and paper-mill machinery, valued at $3,000,000. Most of the electric motors and machinery, electric appliances, automobiles, trucks and other vehicles were supplied by the United States.

Canada provided Newfoundland with 60 per cent of her imported foodstuffs and 46 per cent of all manufactures, while the United States supplied 30 per cent of the foodstuffs brought into the island and 48 per cent of all manufactures purchased during the period under review.

The main commodity groups in which increases are noted are: Foodstuffs, $6,600,000; textiles, $2,700,000; coal and petroleum, $3,900,000; construction materials, $3,000,000; machinery and vehicles, $10,300,000. Substantial decreases are noted in the import values of furs, fur garments, toys, watches and jewellery, leather and leather manufactures. Although rising prices are partly responsible for the higher import values, it is estimated that the actual volume increase is between 20 and 25 per cent.

Retail Sales Affected by Political Events

Political events during the current year have had a material effect on retail sales in Newfoundland. The prospect of confederation, with that of obtaining duty-free Canadian commodities, have induced the consumer to delay the purchase of many items, such as clothing, footwear and durable goods. Building materials and capital goods are likewise moving slowly.

Newfoundland Imports, by Commodities

	Canada		U.S.		Other	
	(Thousand dollars)					
	1948	1947	1948	1947	1948	1947
Electric motors and machinery	$ 301	$ 185	$ 956	$ 347	$ 44	$ 50
Electrical appliances	649	398	1,651	873	219	48
Industrial machinery	4,643	1,412	2,585	1,546	282	316
Automobiles and trucks	1,148	768	2,361	1,140	168	103
Other vehicles	612	373	2,588	527	274	76
Total	$7,353	$3,136	$10,141	$4,433	$ 987	$ 593

Other Newfoundland Commodity Imports

	Canada		U.S.		Other	
	(Thousand dollars)					
	1948	1947	1948	1947	1948	1947
Cotton fabrics	$ 207	$ 145	$1,022	$ 820	$ 191	$ 122
Cotton clothing	670	640	1,194	695	114	65
Wool fabrics	81	44	92	24	650	443
Wool clothing	1,325	1,095	561	468	237	96
Other clothing	608	664	710	573	10	16
House furnishings	297	291	542	451	248	211
Other furnishings	1,050	796	820	482	1,258	974
Tobacco and products	248	161	1,370	851	33	29
Gasoline	1,148	1,964	1,738	593	660	....

There has been a decline of 25 per cent in imports from the United States between April and August, according to returns issued by that country. Imports from Canada between April and October increased 8·4 per cent, however.

The true position of Newfoundland's imports is best reflected in the customs revenues, which are currently running 14 per cent behind those of

Newfoundland—Codfish, in flaked form, provide the island with a large percentage of its annual income. This income made possible the purchase last year of goods valued at $105,053,000, of which Canada contributed 52·4 per cent, the United States 38·3 per cent, and other countries 9·3 per cent.

National Film Board Photo.

ast year. It is evident that the decrease in imports from the United States loes not, by any means, account for this reduction in revenue. This fact, coupled with a substantial increase in bonded warehouse space over the past few months, indicates that a good proportion of the imports are being stored in bond, and drawn upon to meet day to day requirements. Although Canadian exporters have enjoyed increased sales in Newfoundland this year, a strong inventory position and diminishing sales would indicate a reduction in trade values during the closing months of the fiscal year.

Import Barriers Raised to Permit Entry of Prohibited Products

Relaxation of restrictions, effective January 1, 1949, possible by reason of improved balance of payments position between Canada and United States—Certain prohibited items now on quota list—Travellers may bring in larger purchases—Controls were imposed November 17, 1947.

CANADIAN import controls, which were imposed on November 17, 1947, in an effort to conserve the dwindling reserves of foreign exchange, will be lightened on January 1, 1949. Many foodstuffs and some manufactured items will be removed from the list of prohibited products, while others are being transferred to a quota basis. Restrictions on personal purchases by Canadians in other countries will also be relaxed. An improvement in the balance of payments position between Canada and the United States rendered possible the lifting of trade barriers, which may be raised still further by the middle of next summer.

The following goods are among those on which import prohibitions will be suspended on January 1: fresh meats; canned meats; poultry and game; eggs; yeast; prepared cereal foods; peanut butter; condensed milk; beans; peas; honey; nuts in the shell; oysters and other shell-fish; syrups; cigars and cigarettes; paper towels, napkins and doilies; candles; lubricating oils and greases; wet cell batteries; non-electric signs; door frames and sash; synthetic casings for meat; andirons; and brass or bronze cases, boxes and trays.

Cleaned rice is also removed from the prohibited list, but imports of both cleaned and rough rice will continue to be controlled under the Export and Import Permits Act, in conformity with international allocations.

Unmanufactured leather of all kinds and cheese, which have hitherto been under import quota restrictions, will be unrestricted on and after January 1.

Certain Items Placed on Quota List

Included among goods presently prohibited from importation but which will, after January 1, 1949, be subject to quota, are bathtubs and other iron or steel plumbing fixtures, stoves, furnaces and other cooking and heating equipment, furniture of all kinds and dressed furs and manufactures of fur. Other items transferred to quota cover such products as slide fasteners, umbrellas, buttons, wallpaper, kitchen or household hollow-ware, cameras, binoculars, and cocoa powder.

Domestic sewing machines, which have been prohibited under Schedule I, are not transferred to Schedule III, which means that their importation may be authorized under permit from the Department of Trade and Commerce, which is already responsible for industrial sewing machines.

Commencing on New Year's Day, returning travellers will once more be able to bring with them into Canada, subject to the usual regulations, incidental personal purchases valued at not more than $100, provided that they have been out of Canada not less than 48 hours. Since November 17, 1947, importation by travellers of any goods appearing on Schedules I and II of the Emergency Exchange Conservation Act has been prohibited. While the present ration of funds for pleasure travel abroad remains unchanged, Canadians can now spend part of their travel allowance for gifts or personal articles, which they can bring back with them.

It is believed that several of the relaxations will provide opportunities for additional imports from the United Kingdom and other countries, as well as from the United States. Among items, where some increase in supplies could be expected from the United Kingdom and other overseas countries, are household hollowware, cameras, brass and bronze bowls and trays, furs, furniture, wallpaper and paper napkins and doilies.

The present changes remove all foodstuffs, other than fresh and processed fruits and vegetables, from the prohibited list. It is expected that all remaining restrictions on fresh fruits and vegetables will be dropped by next July.

Goods suspended from Schedule I of the Emergency Exchange Conservation Act

Tariff Item No.	*Description*
7	Meats, fresh, n.o.p.
8	Canned meats, poultry or game.
9	Poultry and game, n.o.p.
9*a*	Quails, partridges, and squabs, dead or alive, n.o.p.
10	Meats, prepared or preserved, other than canned.
16	Eggs in the shell.
18*a*	Peanut butter.
29*a*	Tea, n.o.p. (not imported direct from the country of growth and production).
31	Ginger and spices, ground, n.o.p.
33	Nutmegs and mace, ground.
36, 37	Compressed yeast.
38	Yeast cakes.
42*a*	Table salt.
43	Condensed milk.
ex 45, 46	Prepared cereal foods.
ex 47	Beans, n.o.p. (except soya beans).
48	Peas, n.o.p.
63, 63*a*	Rice, cleaned.
67	Macaroni and vermicelli.
108	Honey in the comb or otherwise, and imitations thereof.
ex 109	Nuts of all kinds, in the shell, n.o.p.
110	Cocoanuts, n.o.p.
123*a*	Crabs, clams or shrimps in sealed containers.
124, 125, 126, 127, 128, ex 123, ex 133	Oysters.
130	Turtles.
138	Maple sugar and maple syrup.
139	Glucose or grape sugar, glucose syrup and corn syrup, or any syrups containing an admixture thereof, n.o.p.
143	Cigars.
143*a*	Cigarettes.
192*b*	Sandpaper, glass or flint paper, and emery paper or emery cloth.
ex 197, ex 199	Towels, napkins, table covers, tray covers and doilies, of paper; fancy shelf and lace papers; paper handkerchiefs; facial tissues and toilet paper, including such materials in jumbo rolls.
226	Candles.
235*b*	Liquorice in rolls or sticks, not sweetened.
ex 257	Writing ink, but not including drafting, artists' or instrument ink.

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Tariff Item No.	*Description*
ex 271	Lubricating oils composed wholly or in part of petroleum, in containers of less than 25 Imperial gallons each.
ex 272	Refined petroleum jellies and oils, for toilet, medicinal, edible, or similar purposes, in containers of less than 25 Imperial gallons each or of less than 250 pounds each in weight, including the weight of the container.
ex 272*a*	Petroleum greases and lubricating greases, n.o.p., in containers of less than 25 Imperial gallons each or of less than 250 pounds each in weight, including the weight of the container.
ex 445*e*	Wet cell electric and galvanic batteries.
ex 465	Signs other than electric signs; letters and numerals of any material other than paper.
ex 506	Door and window frames and sash.
506*a*	Clothespins and parts thereof.
506*b*	Wooden doors of a height and width not less than 6 feet and 2 feet, respectively.
508	Mouldings of wood.
ex 514	Coffins and caskets.
ex 711	Synthetic casings for meat.
ex 711 ex 362*c* ex 427 ex 446*a* et al	Cases, boxes, bowls, baskets, bottles, dishes and trays adapted for personal, household or office use, or for the packaging of goods for retail sale, of which the component of chief value is brass or bronze. Andirons, screens, tongs and other furnishings for fireplaces; door knockers.
ex 703*b*	Goods enumerated elsewhere in Schedules I and II, except goods to which paragraph (*c*) of subsection two of section three of this Act applies.

Goods suspended from Schedule II of the Emergency Exchange Conservation Act

Category 3—Leather, Leather Products and Related Goods

604	Belting leather in butts or bends; and all leather further finished than tanned, n.o.p.
604*a*	Crust oil leather, for use in manufacturing chamois leather.
604*b*	Sole leather.
605	Leather produced from East India tanned kip, uncoloured or coloured other than black, when imported for use exclusively in lining boots and shoes; genuine reptile leathers.
605*a*	Genuine pig leathers and genuine Morocco leathers; so-called roller leathers.
606	Leather produced from East India tanned kip, n.o.p.
607	Leather, when imported by manufacturers of gloves or leather clothing, for use exclusively in manufacturing gloves or leather clothing, in their own factories.
607 Pt. 2	Leather, consisting of beef-cattle hides, horse-hides or sheep-skins, but not including suedes, Cabrettas, Spanish capes or African capes, when imported by manufacturers of gloves or leather clothing, for use exclusively in manufacturing gloves or leather clothing in their own factories.
607*a*	Leather, not further finished than tanned, in whole hides, in grains, or splits, when imported by manufacturers of upholstering leathers, for use exclusively in the manufacture of upholstering leathers, in their own factories.
608	Leather not further finished than tanned, and skins, n.o.p.
608*a*	East India kip leather, not further finished than tanned, for use in Canadian manufactures.
608*b*	Sheepskin and goatskin leather, not further finished than tanned, when imported by tanners for processing in their own factories.

Category 5—Prepared Foods

17	Cheese.

Goods deemed to be included for the purposes of the Emergency Exchange Conservation Act and regulations thereunder in Schedule II in place of Schedule I

Category 1—Fruits and Vegetables

152*c*	Grape juice in containers of more than one gallon capacity each.

Category 2—Textiles

451*e* et al	Slide, hookless or zipper fasteners and parts thereof.
602 603	Fur skins, wholly or partially dressed.
625	Caps, hats, muffs, tippets, capes, coats and cloaks of fur, and other manufactures of fur, n.o.p.
629	Umbrellas, parasols and sunshades of all kinds and materials.
ex 651	Buttons of all kinds, n.o.p. (except recognition buttons).

Category 4—Miscellaneous

195	Paper hanging or wallpapers, including borders or bordering.
354*a*	Kitchen or household hollow-ware of aluminum, n.o.p.
354*b*	Kitchen or household hollow-ware of nickel, n.o.p.

Tariff Item No.	Description
432*b*	Hollow-ware, of iron or steel, coated with vitreous enamel.
433	Baths, bathtubs, basins, closets, lavatories, urinals, sinks and laundry tubs of iron or steel, coated or not.
ex 443	Apparatus designed for cooking or for heating buildings (not including parts).
449	Steel wool, including steel wool impregnated with soap or in retail packages containing a cake of soap.
ex 462	Cameras, not including those for professional use; binoculars and opera glasses.
519	House, office, cabinet or store furniture of wood, iron or other material, and parts thereof, not to include forgings, castings, and stampings of metal, in the rough.
519*a*	Wire screens, wire doors and wire windows; cash registers; window cornices and cornice poles of all kinds; hair, spring and other mattresses; curtain stretchers, furniture springs and carpet sweepers.
	Category 5—Prepared Foods
22	Preparations of cocoa or chocolate in powder form.
27	Coffee, roasted or ground, when not imported direct from the country of growth and production.

Goods deemed to be included for the purposes of the Emergency Exchange Conservation Act and regulations thereunder in Schedule III in place of Schedule I

ex 415*d*	Sewing machines, domestic, with or without motive power incorporated therein.

Currency Reform in Western Germany Contributes to Economic Recovery

Success of reform measure indicated by survey — Production increased and unemployment relatively unaffected—Continued success depends on curbing inflationary tendencies—Position of local governments more satisfactory.

By B. J. Bachand, Canadian Economic Representative

FRANKFURT, November 1, 1948.—In addition to achieving the major objective of restoring the value of the mark, currency reform in the Bizonal area of Germany has been an important factor in effecting substantial improvement in the economic situation within the area. This conclusion is the result of a special study of conditions by a Bipartite finance group, covering a ninety-day period following conversion.

According to this special study, production showed an immediate rise from 50 per cent of the 1936 level in June to a 70 per cent postwar peak in September. Employment has been relatively unaffected, the study shows, and, following an initial dip in the immediate post-conversion period, has even increased in a number of areas previously suffering from labour shortages. Early fears that the supply of money might prove insufficient have also proved to be unfounded. Banks have had little difficulty in maintaining the required cash reserves, and credits extended to firms and private individuals during September almost doubled the August loans. Although short-term credit supply is more than adequate, raising funds for long-term investment is still a problem, the report indicates, which it is hoped can be solved by the establishment of a Reconstruction Loan Corporation.

Inflationary Tendencies Must be Checked

However, the continued success of currency reform depends at present on curbing inflationary pressures, which, unchecked, could cause prices to soar and start the upward spiral again. Inflationary tendencies presently

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existing in the Bizonal economy have been largely caused by the paying out of the second instalment of the head quota and the partial release of blocked accounts, plus the unbalanced public budgets of the Bizonal Laender.

Unbalanced budgets, caused by the difficulties the Laender are experiencing in adjusting their expenditures to the reduced revenues available to them since conversion, constitute the chief threat to the financial stability of the Bizonal area. Despite this fact, the report states, Laender are not taking the necessary measures to reduce expenditures by effecting economies in government.

The total deficit for the eight Bizonal Laender on August 31 stood at over 500 million marks. At the end of July the cash balances of the Laender had dropped by almost one-half, due primarily to a sharp falling-off in tax revenues amounting to only 208 million marks as compared with 1,085 million marks for May. Most seriously affected were Schleswig-Holstein, whose cash balance was completely exhausted in August, and Bavaria, which had less than 5 per cent of its initial cash grant left by mid-September.

Laender Budget Position Improved

By the middle of September, however, the Laender budget position had brightened considerably. Tax receipts took a sharp upward turn, and the rate at which cash balances were decreasing had somewhat slowed down. The yield from turnover taxes has been well maintained, due to increased production and a greater proportion of goods passing through legal channels. Wage tax receipts also maintained a satisfactory level when the expected large-scale increase in unemployment failed to develop. As a result, despite increased expenditures, the total monthly deficit of the eight Laender dropped from 488 million marks in July to 78 million marks in August, with three Laender, Hamburg, Wuerttemberg-Baden and North-Rhine Westphalia, actually showing small surpluses.

Although the Laender budgetary position is gradually improving, effective Laender action in reducing expenditures in line with post-conversion conditions is still urgently required if the situation is to be brought firmly under control. In Bavaria, for instance, the number of government employees rose during the post-conversion period, while the wage and salary bill was reduced by less than 100,000 marks. In Hesse, on the other hand, where a slight staff reduction took place, the payroll nevertheless increased.

Bizonal Economic Administration Faces Difficulties

The Bizonal Economic Administration, which, unlike the Laender, shows a surplus in receipts for the ninety-day period following conversion, is also in a difficult position, the report indicates. Although this year's Bizonal budget has been balanced at 408 million marks, an increase over last year but almost 200 million marks lower than the original figure estimated for 1948-49, it is by no means certain that its two main sources of revenue, the German post and the German railroad system, will be able to make up the deficit. The 1948-49 financial programs for both post and railways show overall expenditures in excess of revenue. At the end of August, the German railways showed a deficit of 177 million marks and the German post 27 million marks. This was partly due to the 15 per cent reduction in the volume of Deutsche post traffic and the decreased receipts from passenger rail traffic, rates for which had been reduced following currency reform and which were not offset by the 40 per cent rate increase for freight traffic.

Both postal and railroad financial problems must be attacked realistically, the report states, with revisions in expenses in line with the reduced volume of traffic. Wages, salaries and pensions account for 60 per cent of the German post's total expenditures and 70 per cent of those of the German railroad. The number of German post employees is 30,000 greater than last year, although the present volume of business is only 85 per cent of the pre-currency reform figure. The railways maintain 110,000 more persons now than in 1936, although they carry only a fraction of the 1936 service load. Pension rolls are away out of line, the report states, the number of persons maintained by the railroads on pensions being equivalent to the total number actively employed. A total of 1,162 "orphans" listed on the pension rolls are over thirty years old, according to the report, and five of them are octogenarians.

Despite the urgent need for overhauling the postal and railroad payroll expenditures, the situation is not without its encouraging aspects. German post revenues have been steadily increasing and, as of mid-September, were 78 per cent of the weekly receipts for the previous year and only slightly less than 10 per cent below the weekly receipts budgeted for the present year.

Position of Local Governments More Satisfactory

In contrast with the precarious financial position of the Laender, the German post and the German railroads, the local government bodies, on the basis of a selected sample of small communities, are in a considerably more satisfactory position. At the end of September, the larger cities still held about half of their original cash grants, and the smaller communities in several Laender up to 70 per cent. The satisfactory position of the local governments must be attributed to wholesale slashes in cash disbursements, post-conversion expenditures having dropped by 26 per cent in Bavaria, 36 per cent in Niedersachsen, and 50 per cent in Hesse. Despite reductions in local government personnel in some Laender, payroll payments increased in September for all Laender sampled, due to wage increases. An overall reduction of welfare payments, ranging from 2 to 12 per cent, was noted in the sampled cities.

Prices, with the exception of a 25 per cent reduction in railroad passenger fares and one of 17 per cent in postal rates, have generally risen. Some price increases, such as in coal (130 to 150 per cent) and in rail freight transport (40 per cent), were approved because of the critical financial conditions of the mining industry and the German railroads. Other increases, notably in the prices of potatoes, grains, oilseeds and meat, were approved in order to encourage farm production. Those of certain metals were increased to bring them in line with world market prices. Price changes most affecting the consumer are the increases in the cost of food and coal briquettes, and decreases in passenger railroad fares and postage rates. Industrial costs are affected by the rise in prices of hard coal, non-ferrous metals and oilseeds and by higher freight rates, while farmers are affected by the increased prices of fertilizer, seed potatoes and oilseeds. Since German domestic prices are out of line with world prices, certain readjustments must be effected, although any increases which threaten to bring about an inflationary spiral must be carefully guarded against.

Chemical Fertilizers Imported by India During June

Approximately 4,920 tons of chemical fertilizers imported on government account were received in India during the month of June, 1948. *(India Commercial News.)*

Transportation Services in Eire Report Operating Deficits

British railway expert appointed to investigate railways and make suggestions for reorganization — Shipping services have small profit—Expansion of air services suspended due to heavy reduction in revenue being anticipated.

By H. L. E. Priestman, Commercial Secretary for Canada

(Editor's Note—This is the fourth in a series of articles on economic and commercial conditions in Eire, prepared for *Foreign Trade*. The others appeared in the November 27th, December 4th and December 11th issues.)

DUBLIN, September 2, 1948.—Transportation companies in Eire are experiencing difficulties in the face of mounting operating costs while freight and passenger rates are restricted. Two principal rail companies operate in Eire, the Great Northern Railway Company, with road and rail transportation north and northwest of Dublin, and Coras Iompair Eireann (C.I.E.), an amalgamation of various private companies which is now government sponsored and enjoys a virtual monopoly of road, rail and tram services throughout the rest of Eire.

The Great Northern Railway Company recently reported a loss of nearly £1,000,000 on railway operations for 1947. Total expenditure in 1947 was £9,328,969 as compared with £8,433,138 in 1946. Gross revenue from all sources was £22,832 lower than in 1946, although rates and fares were increased by 20 per cent in April, 1947. Wages, rates and conditions of employment are fixed by statute, and the company is not free to increase charges or to close down railway lines which have proved uneconomic.

Capital of the Coras Iompair Eireann railway, made up of £15,000,000 contributed by the original stockholders of the Great Southern Railway and capital of the Dublin Tramway Company, has been written down to £3,500,000 and has a present stock exchange value of £1,000,000. The replacement cost of the railway would, however, be about £75,000,000.

Sir James Milne, a British railway expert appointed by the government to investigate the country's transport system and offer suggestions with respect to its reorganization, has now completed his assignment and is engaged in formulating his report, which is awaited with considerable interest by public bodies and private investors.

New Vessels Added to Shipping Fleet

Irish Shipping Limited, organized by the Eire government during the war to operate owned or chartered ships, reported a profit of £8,050 for last year's operations. This represents a substantial reduction as compared with the figure for the previous year. During the year ended June 30, 1947, the company carried cargo amounting to 1,510,000 tons, of which all but 80,000 tons was carried to or from Irish ports.

The Irish Shipping Company's fleet is neither modern nor up-to-date, although new vessels have been added and more are on order. The *Irish Rose* (2,200 tons), first of the seven new vessels ordered last year, has just completed her maiden voyage from the Baltic carrying timber, woodpulp, newsprint and machinery. The *Irish Willow* (2,200 tons) and the *Irish Cedar* (8,800 tons) are not yet in service. The *Irish Plane*, launched this month at South Shields, is of the open shelter deck type, and is designed for the North American run. Built at a cost of £250,000, she is designed

to accommodate twelve passengers and give a speed of fourteen knots in service. The *Irish Pine* will be delivered in October and the *Irish Oak* next March.

Air Services Show Operating Loss

Eire, particularly fortunate in its geographical position, has been aspiring to a central position on the air map of the world. Large sums have been spent on the construction of Dublin airport, and Shannon airport has been developed on a large scale for transatlantic services. In view of the fact that Aer Lingus, the leading Irish airways company, lost £647,000 in the year ended March 31, 1948, and that the two major air services operated by the British Government had lost over £10,000,000 in one year, the new government, which took office in February, 1948, decided to withhold funds from the proposed Irish transatlantic scheme. The five Constellations which had been purchased for this service at a cost of £250,000 each were sold to the United Kingdom for £315,000 each. Staff of Aer Lingus, which is operated jointly by British Overseas Airways Corporation and Aer Rianta, the Irish company, was reduced from 2,270 to 1,631. Despite this year's deficit, however, Aer Lingus continues to increase its flights and its receipts. Total gross revenue for the year ended March 31, 1948, was £893,314, an increase of over £500,000 on the previous year's figure of £377,345. An overall loss was anticipated, since the present period of expansion entails considerable outlay which will not be balanced by revenue for some years.

Route mileage for the year under review showed an increase of more than 145 per cent over that of the previous year. The number of passengers carried more than doubled. Freight increased from 666,000 pounds to 1,658,000 pounds, but still accounts for only one per cent of the total revenue. Each of the operating routes, London, Liverpool and Manchester, Glasgow, the Isle of Man, and Paris, showed record passenger figures for the month of August.

Correct Address for Trade Commissioners Urged

Sydney, November 10, 1948.—(FTS)—Firms corresponding with the office of the Commercial Counsellor for Canada in Sydney are urged to address their letters in accordance with the listing of *Foreign Trade* of the offices in various countries. This will facilitate the delivery of correspondence, and permit of a reply being despatched with a minimum of delay.

British Dry Cargo Shipping Released from Control

London, December 3, 1948.—(FTS)—British dry cargo shipping engaged in deep sea and short sea trades was released from control on December 1, subject to the grant of general trading licences, which are to be freely issued. The freight rates established for these trades are, at the same time, to be withdrawn. This means that henceforth freight rates will depend upon normal commercial considerations.

Government departments will, in future, obtain any shipping they may require through the ordinary channels and the managers of United Kingdom ships will be able to accept the most attractive employment wherever it is available. Tankers and ships engaged in the United Kingdom coasting trade are to remain largely under government control.

The relaxations have been made possible by the improved supply position. A considerable tonnage has been returned to the commercial trades after repairs following war service. Additional favourable factors have been the acquisition of United States ships and new construction.

Britain Approves Importation of Token Shipments From Canada

Scheme, initiated in April, 1946, enables Canadian exporters with a prewar market in United Kingdom to obtain import licences for their products—Some 200 items on list subject to 20 per cent quota entry.

TOKEN imports of selected foodstuffs and manufactured products will be admitted by Great Britain during the coming year, continuing the policy that came into operation on April 8, 1946. Quotas have been established for approximately two hundred items, shipments being limited to 20 per cent of the average prewar imports during the basic period, from 1936-38 inclusive. Any Canadian exporter having a prewar market in the United Kingdom for any of the listed commodities is now assured of obtaining a British import licence for token shipments.

During the first nine months in which this scheme was in operation, quotas were issued to the approximate value of $1,500,000. Despite this relatively modest total, the scheme made it possible for 115 Canadian firms to reintroduce their products on the British market, which had been closed to them during the war years. It meant that money and effort expended before the outbreak of hostilities in establishing Canadian brands would not be wasted. Some 230 Canadian firms hold quotas to export their products under the token import plan.

Shipments may commence immediately, and the token shipment vouchers will be approved and certified by the Export Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, for eligible exporters. Any unused balances remaining from 1948 quotas must be cleared through the British customs by March 31, 1949.

The following items have been approved for token shipment to the United Kingdom, and are therefore eligible for 20 per cent quotas in 1947:

Items Approved for Token Shipment

Food, Drink and Tobacco

Rolled or flaked oats.
Cheese rennet.
Vegetable butter colouring.
Whisky.
Glace cherries.
Bottled fruits, processed for serving with ice-cream.
Canned lobster.
Pickles.
Mustard.
Olives preserved in salt or brine.
Canned vegetables (other than tomatoes and tomato puree).
Quick frozen peas.
Canned soups.
Canned macaroni and spaghetti.
Canned pork and beans.
Jelly powder.
Sugar confectionery of all kinds, not including cocoa preparations.
Marshmallow (cooking ingredient).
Quick-frozen fruits.
Cigarettes.
Manufactured and smoking tobacco.
Onion and garlic salt.
Pectin (domestic pack).

Coke and Manufactured Fuel

Meta fuel.

Pottery, Glass, Abrasives, Etc.

Glazed wall tiles.
Industrial porcelain insulators.
Illuminating glassware, the following:
- Oil lamp chimneys
- Hurricane lamp glasses
- Globes and shades.

Table glassware, the following:
- Plain stemware
- Tumblers
- Tableware
- Heat-resisting glassware.

Coloured sheet and plate window glass.
Mirrors conforming in size and shape to those in current use for utility furniture.
Bottles other than ornamental, pharmaceutical and medicine, wine and spirit bottles.
Manufactured abrasive cloths, papers and discs.
Granite pavement kerbs and setts.

Iron and Steel and Manufactures Thereof: Non-ferrous Metals and Manufactures

Pipe joints of non-malleable cast iron.
Pipe joints of iron or steel, excluding malleable cast-iron and non-malleable cast iron.
Woven wire cloth, gauze, fabric or meshing.
Nails, tacks and staples of all kinds (including hob-nails, boot and shoe studs and spikes).
Rivets of iron and steel.
Precision screws and other precision turned parts of metal.
Bolts and nuts of all kinds other than precision bolts and nuts.
Cooking and heating appliances and parts.
Anti-skid chains.
Furniture of metal (other than domestic furniture).
Ice cream cabinets.
Milk churns, cans, pails and strainers.
Aluminium and aluminium alloys in sheets, discs, wire, tubes, rods, angles, shapes and sections.
Aluminium cooking utensils.
Aluminium kitchen utensils.
Beer barrels made of aluminium and aluminium alloys.
Mechanical valves.
Gasolene and kerosene pressing irons.

Cutlery, Hardware, Implements and Instruments

Domestic cutlery, spoons and forks.
Locks, padlocks, keys, key blanks.
Axes.
Forks for garden and farm use.
Hoes for garden and farm use.
Rakes for garden and farm use.
Cultivators for garden and farm use.
Hand seeders for garden and farm use.
Machine knives.
Cinematograph cameras and projectors (for 16 mm. film or less).
Photographic paper and cloth, unexposed, sensitized.
Photographic coated paper, not sensitized.
Films for photographers' use.
Photographic plates.
Sun goggles and sun glasses.
Safety razors.
Dental equipment and instruments.
Pocket watches (except watches in cases made of gold or other precious metals).
Artificial teeth.
Spectacle frames other than of gold or gold-filled.

Electrical Goods and Apparatus

Carbon electrodes.
Electric light bulbs.
Electric light fixtures.
Electric switches.
Dry batteries (torch).
Dry batteries (high tension).
Electric meters.
Electric fans, complete with motors for domestic use.

Machinery and Parts

Gear transmissions and gears.
Domestic, electrically-operated, washing machines.
Lawn mowers.
Typewriter ribbons.
Paper machine wires.
Vacuum cleaners and parts.
Papermakers' felts.
Electric refrigerators for domestic purposes, and parts.
Weighing apparatus, other than personal and baby scales of less than 5 cwt. capacity and sold at a retail price not exceeding £50.
Rubber belting other than conveyer belting.
Pulley blocks.
Domestic hand-operated meat mincers, coffee and spice mills.
Carpet sweepers and repair parts.
Aquarium equipment.
Belt fasteners for conveyer belts.
Stropping machines, razor grinders and razor sharpeners, all hand-operated.

Manufactures of Wood and Timber

Wood wool.
Wooden picture and mirror frames.
Domestic woodware.
Wooden spring blind or shade rollers.
Filing boxes or filing trays (of wood or cardboard).
Wooden mouldings for picture and mirror frames.
Manufactures of mulga wood.

Cotton Manufactures

Woven cotton piece-goods of all kinds.
Varnished cambric insulating material.
Furnishing fabrics of cotton and cotton-rayon mixtures.
Bed ticking.
Made-up cotton goods, the following:
Quilts, counterpanes, and other bed coverings of cotton and cotton-rayon mixtures.
Embroidery and embroidered articles (other than apparel) of descriptions currently manufactured in the United Kingdom for the home market, of which the base fabric is wholly or mainly of cotton.
Finished cotton sewing thread.
Cotton ribbons and tapes; trimmings of cotton and cotton-rayon mixtures.

Woollen and Worsted Manufactures

Wool tissues.
Wool damasks, tapestries and brocades.
Wool and mohair plushes and other pile fabrics.

Artificial Silk Manufactures

Woven fabric of a width exceeding 12 inches of artificial silk or artificial silk mixed with other materials except silk (excluding furnishing fabrics of cotton-rayon mixtures).
Artificial silk woven fabric of a width not exceeding 12 inches.

Manufactures of Other Textile Materials

Printed or dyed linen piece-goods.
Linen canvas not under 12 oz. per square yard.
Finished linen thread.
Saddlers' thread.
Jute webbing.

Apparel

Lace-trimmed apparel is excluded from all the following headings:
Outer garments other than knitted, netted or crocheted goods, the following:
Proofed clothing of all kinds (including baby pants and crib sheets).
Men's and boys' clothing.
Women's, girls' and infants' clothing of artificial silk.
Underwear other than knitted, netted or crocheted goods (excluding corsets and brassieres).
Men's shirts.
Leather gloves (not including industrial gloves).

Men's felt hats, unlined.
Women's felt hats.
Cotton boot, shoe and corset laces and braid.
Knitted, netted or crocheted goods (excluding hose) the following:
Underwear of all materials.
Children's outergarments of all materials.
Men's and women's outer garments of artificial silk.
Women's dresses other than of silk or artificial silk.
Women's fully fashioned stockings of silk, artificial silk, and silk-artificial silk mixtures, not including nylon.
Women's and children's stockings other than of silk, artificial silk and nylon.
Men's socks.
Garters and sanitary belts.
Corsets, girdles and brassieres.

Footwear

Waterproof rubber footwear of all types.
Leather footwear.
Rubber heels and soles.

Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes and Colours

Paints and varnishes.
Bone black.
Porcelain enamel frit.
Medicinal preparations packed ready for retail sale under proprietary or trade names.

Oils, Fats, Resins Manufactured

Petroleum jelly preparations.
Shampoos, non-liquid, in containers holding not more than one ounce.
Laundry soap.

Leather and Manufactures Thereof

Fancy leather goods, excluding trunks, travelling bags, handbags, wallets and pochettes.

Paper, Cardboard, Etc.

Printing paper of the following types: book, text, cover, litho, offset.
Yellow, varnished paper for bottle cap linings.
Paper dress patterns.
Wallpaper.
Duplicating paper.
Carbon paper.
Bristol board.
Blotting paper.
Adhesive labels.
Indexing or filing cards.
Writing paper in large sheets (bond, ledger).

Vehicles, Parts of

Electrical equipment for cycles and motorcycles.
Sparking plugs.
Automotive cables.
Windscreen wipers and parts.

Rubber Manufactures

Rubber soleing slabs.
Elastic braid.
Rubber bathing caps.
Household rubber gloves.
Surgeon's rubber gloves.
Rubber hot water bottles.
Rubber garden hose.

Miscellaneous Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured

Sporting cartridges, primed, empty.
Loaded sporting cartridges and loaded shotgun shells.
Powder for sporting cartridges.
Fuses and detonators.
Sporting guns, sporting rifles and spare parts thereof.
Baskets and basketware.
Brushes.

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Musical boxes.
Buttons of all kinds other than vegetable, ivory and dum buttons.
Slide fasteners.
Hard haberdashery, not including buttons, slide fasteners and hair combs.
Imitation jewellery.
Goldsmiths' and silversmiths' wares.
Oil lamps and lanterns for illumination.
Toilet preparations, not including perfumery.
Toilet requisites.
Ice skates, roller skates, ice hockey equipment and other sports (e.g., tennis, badminton, golf, squash, etc.) equipment.
Athletes' supporters.
Fountain pens and parts.
Propelling pencils and parts.
Rubber bands.
Rubber erasers.
Toys, dolls and parts of all kinds, except those made of hemp.
Beehives and frames, bee-veils, bee-smokers and other beekeepers accessories.
Miscellaneous office supplies, the following:
Telephone indexes.
Numbering machines.
Staples and stapler refills.
Eyeletting machines and eyelets.
Chemical maintenance products for motor cars, except oils and polishes.
Ladies' handbag and purse frames.

Uruguayan Imports and Exports Subject to Control Measures

Importation of all goods under supervision of Office of Export and Import Control—Presentation by importer of an import permit a major requirement—Countries purchasing Uruguayan produce in a favoured position to sell their goods—Class of goods determines rate of exchange in payment for exports.

By H. L. Brown, Commercial Secretary for Canada

BUENOS AIRES, October 20, 1948.—Uruguayan regulations governing the import and export of goods are laid down in enactments of January 10, 1941, and April 30, 1942. These created the Office of Export and Import Control, which is under the supervision of an honorary committee of nine members, including commercial and agricultural representatives. However, the supervision of foreign exchange transactions, including transfers of capital abroad, comes under the Banco de la República Oriental del Uruguay by virtue of an Act of May 29, 1931.

The importation of goods into Uruguay is subject to the supervision of the Office of Export and Import Control, which has laid down the following major requirements: (*a*) all shipments must be invoiced in the foreign currency at c.i.f. value, or c. & f. value if insured by buyers; (*b*) importation is subject to prior permit, for which application must be made to the control authorities.

The opening of letters of credit is subject to presentation of the import licence, but the foreign exchange cannot be contracted for until the shipping documents have been received. Remittances in advance of shipments are not permitted unless a special permit from the Banco de la República is obtained. If the import is not effected under a letter of credit, payment is made after arrival of the shipping documents. The necessary foreign exchange must be purchased by the importer before the goods can be cleared.

The documents required include the original bill of lading, the consular invoice and the commercial invoice. For parcel post shipments the post office receipt is required, together with the consular and commercial invoices.

Importers must be registered unless they are manufacturers importing material exclusively for the requirements of their own operations; this does not apply to private importations for personal use. Import licences must be utilized within 240 days from date of issue in the case of goods to be ordered.

The present selling rate of exchange for the Uruguayan peso in the controlled market is 189·68 pesos equal U.S.$100; the free rate is 253 pesos equal U.S.$100. This latter rate fluctuates widely.

Countries Buying Uruguayan Goods in Preferred Position

The Banco de la República is empowered to fix import quotas based on the monthly statistics of the amount of foreign exchange accruing to the credit of other countries from purchases of Uruguayan produce. Thus countries which buy Uruguayan produce are enabled more readily to sell their goods in Uruguay, as the quota system has the effect of creating the means of payment for imports from such countries. In the case of certain raw materials and articles produced only in countries that have no import quota available, collective quotas are fixed which give preference, as far as possible, to countries buying Uruguayan goods.

The quotas may be fixed at the rate of the controlled market or the free market according to the kind of foreign exchange yielded by those purchases. The control authorities are also empowered to fix, annually, for every registered importer, individual import quotas on the basis of the foreign exchange which may be anticipated to be available in the year. Such quotas are indicative only, as import licences are granted according to the procedure described above.

Three Categories of Imports Recognized

The control authorities recognize three categories of imports, although the rates of exchange do not vary with the categories. In general, the first category comprises absolutely essential goods, the second category covers necessities, and the third category concerns luxury items. There are no published lists of first- and second-category goods, nor is either actually defined officially. Only third-category goods are listed.

Periodically the control authorities open special allocations of exchange for third-category goods, but on the whole the amounts distributed are small.

The export of Uruguayan produce, as well as the re-export of foreign goods, is likewise subject to the supervision of the Office of Export and Import Control. No exports may be made until the f.o.b. value of the goods has been covered by the sale of the appropriate foreign exchange, a transaction which can be made through the Banco de la República or any other authorized bank. Different rates of exchange are fixed for exports in accordance with the class of goods. Those which are more difficult to place receive the benefit of a higher rate. (Mixed rates are applied to some exports.) Once the exporter has negotiated the foreign exchange, a certificate is issued by the bank concerned and, after approval by the Banco de la República, is filed with the control authorities. If the export foreign exchange that has been purchased is not used, it can be cancelled, in whole or in part, subject to a surcharge of one per cent plus prescribed interest. Exporters are entitled to a period of 120 days for handing over foreign exchange and of 180 days for effecting the shipment concerned. Extensions of these periods may be granted.

Chinese Industrial Co-operatives Show Encouraging Progress

Products of small plants compare favourably with best of Shanghai's—Leather, milled rice and paper among principal items turned out—Canning co-operative project under way —Three hundred industrial units provide employment for large numbers of rural workers.

By L. M. Cosgrave, Commercial Counsellor for Canada

SHANGHAI, November 13, 1948.—The co-operative movement, although curtailed and much hampered by lack of funds and equipment, is still flourishing, according to recent reports from the Chinese Industrial Co-operatives. While large factories in the coastal and main inland cities have found great difficulty in operating, many of the industrial co-operatives have been able to expand their plants.

These co-operatives are turning out products which compare very favourably with the best of Shanghai's manufactures. For example, in Shaoyang (Hunan) a tanning co-operative is producing an excellent leather and is able to supply a high percentage of the local demand. A rice-milling co-operative in the same district, designed and constructed by a Chinese industrial co-operative engineer, is considered to be one of the best establishments of its kind in the southeast. Substantial improvements have been reported among paper co-operatives in Fukien and Kwangtung provinces.

Co-operative federation-run transport departments have been of great benefit to the plants. Trucks provided by CNRRA now transport co-operative and other projects between Changting, Kukong, and Shaoyang and provide funds for further co-operative promotion. Assistance is also being provided by the Agricultural Industry Service in effecting technical improvements, particularly in the mechanization of paper co-operatives.

An encouraging feature has been the efforts made to provide educational and welfare facilities. Co-operative clinics, started with a grant from the China Relief Mission and continued by the co-operatives themselves, now operate in Changting and Yuchi (Yunnan). In one centre a rural primary school has been opened and is financed by co-operatives in a mountainous paper-making district for their own and neighbouring farmers' children.

Three Hundred Co-operative Units in Operation

A canning co-operative project is now under way at a point inland from Amoy. A plant has already been obtained and is expected to be shipped from Shanghai shortly, while a favourable site and backing have also been secured.

After all the vicissitudes of their ten-year history, Chinese Industrial Co-operatives have been able to maintain more than three hundred industrial units with thirteen co-operative federations. The great success of many of these units has proved beyond doubt the manifold advantages of small-scale industry in rural China as a means of utilizing local materials for local consumption.

These co-operatives provide employment for large numbers of rural workers, often in surprising proportion to the size of the individual co-operatives when it is considered that much of the work is of a semi-handicraft nature. For example, in one case seven textile co-operatives provided a livelihood for more than 500 spinners in the locality.

Overseas Trade of Australia Set Record During Past Fiscal Year

Totalled £744,400,000 for 1947-48, as compared with £517,200,000 for the previous year and £234,800,000 for 1938-39—Increased wheat exports, due to a record harvest, and wool shipments provided nearly 60 per cent of export receipts—While overall trade balance favourable, large debit balance existed on dollar account.

By M. R. M. Dale, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada

(Editor's Note—This is the first in a series of articles on economic conditions in Australia during the period January to August, 1948, prepared for *Foreign Trade*.)

SYDNEY, September 13, 1948.—Australia's overseas trade totalling £744,400,000 for the fiscal year 1947-48 established a record, with exports amounting to £406,200,000 and imports £338,200,000. This compares with £517,200,000 for the previous year and £234,800,000 for 1938-39, when exports were £308,900,000 and £121,500,000 and imports amounted to £208,300,000 and £113,300,000 respectively. Exports and imports for July totalling £53,341,000 and £35,665,000 were the highest for any month on record.

Exports to Canada totalled £5,021,000 and imports from Canada were valued at £15,336,000 in 1947-48, as compared with £1,994,000 and £8,805,000 respectively in 1938-39.

A very good season for primary production and high prices were primarily the causes for the increase in the value of exports. Exports of wool and wheat, valued at £150,000,000 and £85,000,000, provided nearly 60 per cent of export receipts, and were substantially increased over the figures for last year of £126,000,000 and £29,000,000 respectively.

On the whole the quantity of primary products exported, except for wheat, the product of a record harvest, were lower than the previous year and much lower than before the war. However, the rising prices of imports have reduced the favourable balance of trade by £33,000,000 from that of last year. Nevertheless, Australia's overseas trade last year resulted in an overall credit balance of £71,278,000. Trade with the United Kingdom shows a credit of £18,302,000.

The overseas currency reserves of the banking system have grown as a result of the satisfactory trade results. Gold and balances abroad of the central bank, which represent most of the currency reserves of the banking system, rose from £178,000,000 at the end of December, 1947, to £255,000,000 at the end of June. Since the end of the 1947-48 financial year, this item has risen further, the latest figure being £267·8 million on August 30.

Large Debit Balance Existed on Dollar Account

While this position is generally satisfactory, it does not reflect Australia's difficulties with dollar payments. Australia had a debit balance on dollar account last year of £41,937,000 without taking into account the invisible items of trade. Exports to the United States have exceeded imports during June and July, but this is explained by the fact that wool shipments during these two months are far above average. In the current year, the

government hopes to save £20,000,000 of dollar expenditure through the operation of import restrictions, but even so the dollar deficit for this year is estimated at £25,000,000.

Favourable results from Australia's overseas trade have been dampened by the persistent debit on dollar account. Australia was represented at a conference of sterling countries held in Tokyo in July to discuss means of facilitating their trade with Japan. A trade agreement has been concluded with Sweden and a barter proposal for two-way trade with Russia is being considered. An agreement was concluded with Poland for the supply of raw wool valued at £250,000 as part of an offer to six European countries of wool valued at over £1,000,000. Australia has contributed a total of £28,000,000 in international relief appropriations.

The return of the New Zealand pound to parity with sterling caused considerable interest in this country and prompted an immediate inflow of capital from England. The amounts involved, while in some cases substantial, were mostly intended for prepayment of wool purchases. Insurance companies were approached regarding coverage against an advance in the value of the Australian pound but were not interested. The Prime Minister has confirmed his original statement that there would be no change in the value of the Australian pound unless some change occurred in the value of sterling.

Record Wheat Crop Harvested

Last season was one of the best for primary production throughout the Commonwealth for a long time, and with the demand for all main primary commodities very keen, the results underlined Australia's recent prosperity. The wool clip, for instance, was valued at £155,500,000 with an average price of 39·98 pence per pound. This price compares with 25·15 pence in 1946-47 and 10·57 pence in 1938-39. The wheat crop was a record, totalling 228,000,000 bushels, against an average of 154,000,000 for five years before the war. The quantity to be exported is estimated to return over £100,000,000. The good season also raised dairy production, but unfortunately dairy cattle numbers are still declining and are well below the prewar level. Meat production is also higher than last year, but exports in volume are below prewar shipments. A large wine vintage of near record proportions is assured for South Australia. Prospects for the current season are very favourable.

On the industrial side, strikes and interrupted production in coal and transport industries and on the waterfront are seriously interfering with industrial output. The rising trend in costs, caused largely by demands for higher wages, is also a disturbing factor.

Outstanding events in Australia during the first eight months of 1948 include the introduction of the forty-hour week on a national scale, the defeat of the government's referendum to continue its control of prices and the subsequent decision to abolish subsidies wherever possible. In July the High Court restrained the government from nationalizing the trading banks.

One interesting change in Australian habits is the fact that they are drinking less tea but more coffee, beer and wine than they did before the war. Statistics indicate that annual tea consumption per head of population has dropped from 6·9 pounds to 6·7 pounds. Annual beer consumption per head has increased from 11·4 gallons to 15·9 gallons; wine consumption from ·62 gallon per head to 1·1 gallons and coffee consumption from ·61 pound to 11 pounds.

Canadian Dairy Products
at
Smithfield Market

Great Britain—Porter, in characteristic uniform, hangs sides of Canadian bacon at London's famous market, where a display of dairy products from this Dominion was provided on November 2, 1948, for the provision trade in the United Kingdom.

Photo by Maillard.

Rounds of Canadian cheese frame the Bledisloe Perpetual Challenge Trophy, valued at 50 guineas, awarded at the London Dairy Show to the maker of the best exhibit of cheddar cheese produced in the Commonwealth (overseas) and Eire, and the Hansen Challenge Trophy, awarded to the maker of the best exhibit of Dominion cheddar cheese. The prize-winning bacon and eggs are included in this display.

Canada Displays Troph

Canadian bacon, cheese and eggs present an attractive picture under the vaulted roof of Smithfield market. Besides the large signs, which identify the exhibit with this country, the rounds of cheese and each egg carry the name of "Canada" in large letters.

Many visitors attended the display of Canadian bacon, cheese and eggs, arranged by Canada House officials at Smithfield Market, following the Dairy Show, in London. Among those welcomed by Frederic Hudd and W. B. Gornall were officials of the Food Ministry, including J. A. Peacock, Director of the Egg Division; J. W. Rodden, director of the Milk Produce Division; and Percy S. Hall, Chief of the Bacon and Ham Division.

·ded at the Dairy Show

Canada supplied Great Britain with 74·4 per cent of all the bacon and 12 per cent of all the cheese imported by that country last year. She also provided 14 shell eggs and four ounces of dried egg for each man, woman and child, based on a population of fifty millions.

Canadian Display at London Dairy Show

First, second and third prizes for bacon were captured by Canada Packers, Ltd., Toronto; Burns & Co., Ltd., Calgary; and John Duff & Sons, Ltd., Hamilton, respectively. The first, second and reserve prizes for eggs were awarded to the Canadian Produce Association, Three Rivers, Que.; the Saskatchewan Division of the Western Canada Produce Association; and the Western Ontario Produce Association, Parkhill, Ont. The first prize and two certificates for cheese were secured by the Blanchard & Nissouri Cheese & Butter Co., Ltd., Belton, Ont.

India Has Serious Transportation Problems As Result of Partition

General economy has suffered from the fact that railway facilities are inadequate—Difficulty in securing delivery of rolling stock prevents improvement in situation for some time—Air transport services have progressed—Mercantile marine being developed, aided by government assistance.

By Richard Grew, Commercial Secretary for Canada

(Editor's Note—This is the last in a series of four articles on the economic situation in India, prepared for *Foreign Trade*. The others appeared in the December 4th, December 11th and December 18th issues. One rupee equals 30 cents Canadian.)

NEW DELHI, September 18, 1948.—Partition has produced serious transportation problems in this country, and it is recognized that the general economy has suffered from the fact that railway facilities are inadequate. The average monthly tonnage in 1945-46 was over 7,000,000 tons, compared with approximately 5,500,000 tons at this time. The number of wagons loaded has declined during the same period from an average of 600,000 per month to an average of 400,000 during the seven months ending last February.

The railways of India performed a remarkable task during the war, causing heavy wear and tear from which they have been unable to recover, due to the difficulty of obtaining new rolling stock. Although a number of orders for locomotives and railway vehicles have been placed abroad, delays must necessarily be expected in securing delivery. It is unlikely, therefore, that any improvement in the situation will take place for some considerable time.

It is expected that 963 locomotives will be delivered within the next two or three years, though these will not improve the position materially, as it is estimated there will be 1,150 over-age locomotives by the end of 1950. Orders for the new engines have been placed in Canada, France, Great Britain and the United States.

Although the position of passenger equipment is not clear, only 158 vehicles have been placed in operation during each of the four years ending with 1946-47, compared with 636 during each of the four years commencing in 1937-38. During the latter period, there were 723 passenger cars scrapped per year, indicating that the number in service was even then declining. Substantial additions in goods wagons have been made, amounting to 11,910 in 1945-46 and to 14,689 in 1946-47.

Automatic Telephone Factory Established

The most important event of the past few months has been the establishment of the state-owned automatic telephone factory at Bangalore, which is expected to go into production in October, and will turn out 2,000 instruments per month. The new factory will be the first national industry set up in accordance with the government's industrial policy. Nearly 10,000 men will be employed when the factory, the capital cost of which is about Rs.25,000,000, goes into full production in about three years' time.

The government entered into an agreement with a firm in the United Kingdom, as their terms were more favourable than Swiss, Czechoslovakian

and American. The following benefits will be secured for the government by the firm, in consideration of payments which in the course of 15 years will amount to about Rs.8,000,000:

(i) Use of all patent rights, data, drawings, specifications, benefit of technical development and research.
(ii) Give technical assistance to government in connection with the establishment of factory and loan their experts until suitable Indians have been trained to replace them.
(iii) Arrange supply of raw materials, tools, testing apparatus, etc.
(iv) Arrange facilities for training Indian nationals at their works in England.
(v) Act as consulting engineers.

The company had also agreed to appoint the Government of India as its sole agents for India, Ceylon and Burma for the sale of its telephone equipment.

An important expansion in India's overseas communications has been the inauguration of news wirelessing from Delhi to various Indian Embassies abroad. Accordingly, the overseas radio telephone has been extended to the whole of Africa, Canada, Mexico and Cuba. Radio-photo service has been extended to New York and San Francisco, and the direct radio-telephone service between India and Japan is to be restored soon.

Air Service Between Bombay and London Inaugurated

The inauguration of India's external air service between Bombay and London in June marked a milestone in the progress of India's air transport. A new company was formed by the government in association with the leading air transport company as a joint enterprise with an authorized capital of Rs.70,000,000, and an initial paid-up capital of Rs.20,000,000. Of this, the government's share is 49 per cent with option to acquire a further two per cent. Day-to-day management is left to the company, and the latest long-range four-engined "Constellation" aircraft are being operated. Two further external services, between Calcutta and Dacca, and Calcutta and Chittagong, were started in July.

A further fillip to aviation was given by the conclusion of bilateral air transport agreements with Pakistan and Sweden. The pact with Pakistan provides ten air routes to India through points in that country and nine routes to Pakistan through points in India. Temporary arrangements have also been entered into with Australia, China, Egypt and Switzerland. Plans are at present being made for the development of Santa Cruz (Bombay), Dum Dum (Calcutta) and Palam (Delhi) airports up to international standard. The project of expansion at Santa Cruz alone is estimated at Rs.27,800,000. In addition, many new airfields have been built, equipped and put into operation throughout the country.

Another important aspect of aviation development is the increasing facilities for training aircrew and technicians. The government has drawn up plans for starting a Civil Aviation Training Centre comprising communications, aerodrome, flying and ground engineering schools.

Government Department Created to Handle All Phases of Shipping

Consistent with its policy of securing a rapid expansion of the Indian mercantile marine, the Government of India has decided to create a separate Department of Shipping under the Commerce Ministry. This department will take over from the various ministries all functions pertaining to Indian shipping. At present, the Ministry of Industry and Supply is responsible for shipbuilding, the Transport Ministry is in charge of ports, and the Commerce Ministry deals with other aspects.

It has further been decided to set up three shipping corporations, one of which will be registered before the end of the year. The three shipping corporations are to have a capital of Rs.100,000,000 each, the government subscribing 51 per cent of the capital. Each corporation will operate a fleet of 100,000 tons in the overseas trade and the government have agreed to make good any losses incurred for a period of five years.

A liberal release of foreign exchange has also been promised to Indian companies to build more ships and to purchase vessels abroad, notably in the United States and the United Kingdom. Medium-sized ocean-going vessels are already being produced. Steps are being taken to reduce the number and tonnage of non-Indian ships at present engaged in India's coastal trade. Before long, almost the entire coastal trade will be carried by the Indian mercantile fleet. Negotiations are also in progress with foreign interests to enable Indian companies to obtain a reasonable share of overseas trade, notably to Australia, the Far East, East Africa and the Persian Gulf.

Quite recently, the first ocean-going freighter to be built in an Indian shipyard was completed. This 8,000-ton vessel lately made its first voyage to the United Kingdom.

External Trade Position of Sweden Continues Unfavourable This Year

Severity of import controls has alarmed the business community—Advent of European Recovery Program will not make any essential difference to economic position—Large inflationary gap in evidence—Considerable adverse trade balance remains.

By D. B. Mundy, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada

(Editor's Note—This is the first of two articles on economic and commercial conditions in Sweden, prepared for *Foreign Trade*.)

STOCKHOLM, August 31, 1948.—Sweden's external trade position continued to be unsatisfactory in the May-August period of this year. However, the effects of the postwar trade policy are beginning to manifest themselves to the general public. The severity of the import controls, which are reported to even restrict essential imports, has alarmed the business community. Although exports show an increasing trend, the drain on gold and foreign exchange reserves continues.

The advent of the European Recovery Program has caused some small measure of relief, Sweden receiving a loan of $10,000,000 in the third quarter of the year. This aid was taken into consideration in official calculations, however, and therefore cannot make any essential difference to the economic position of the country.

The economic situation continued to be dominated by the existence of a large inflationary gap, that is an excess of the total demand for, over the supply of, goods. Estimates of this gap in 1948 range from 500,000,000 to 2,000,000,000 kronor, while a reasonably accurate estimate is probably 1,000,000,000 kronor or $278,000,000. Several corrective measures have been taken, the most important of which are the maintenance of a large budget surplus, the imposition of new indirect taxes and the limitation of investment volume by means of building regulations.

Within the country high levels of production, employment and income generally are well maintained and the boom continues unabated. The only possible exceptions are the building and import industries. Industrial peace reigns in the labour field.

Swedish Balance of Trade

	June 1947	March 1948	April 1948	May 1948	June 1948
			(Million kronor)		
Imports	467	378	464	405	423
Exports	295	226	321	344	355
Excess of imports	172	152	143	61	68

Although no official figures are available, it is roughly estimated that the net credit balance of invisible items is in excess of 600 million kronor a year. Thus 50 million kronor should be deducted from the above-mentioned figures to arrive at the total barter balance.

The big problem, that of balancing hard-currency payments, remains. Although considerable progress has been made in the redistribution of Swedish imports between hard- and soft-currency countries, the excess in imports from the United States in the first quarter of this year was 173 million kronor. The second quarter returns are expected to show a considerable decline in this figure.

According to official agricultural reports issued on August 31, the current harvest of bread grain is expected to be 81 per cent larger. The rye harvest will be more than double that of 1947, the increase being approximately 118 per cent, while the harvest of wheat will be 68 per cent more. When compared with the average harvest for the period 1938-47, it is estimated that the harvest of bread grain this year will be 11 per cent more and the hay harvest five per cent less. It should be recalled here that last year's harvest, particularly of autumn wheat and rye, was a failure, due mainly to extensive drought conditions.

Swedish Crop Production

	1947	1948*
	(Million kilograms)	
Autumn wheat	176.2	388.6
Spring wheat	222.8	254.2
Autumn rye	138.1	301.2
Spring rye	4.5	5.3
Barley	176.0	174.0
Oats	678.2	757.4
Mixed grain	432.1	547.2
Peas	25.1	33.8
Vetches	5.1	5.3
Potatoes	1,758.3	2,061.0
Sugar beet	1,493.1	1,776.0
Fodder roots	1,695.3	2,080.9
Hay from cultivated land	3,362.3	3,802.5
Hay from uncultivated land	281.8	266.9

*Figures for 1948 are estimates as of August 11.

National Transportation Commission for South Africa

The South African Government has introduced legislation to provide for the establishment of a National Transportation Commission to coordinate transport and to promote its development in the Union. It will replace the National Roads Board, the Central Transportation Board and the Civil Aviation Advisory Council. The Commission will consist of seven members, of whom not more than three may be government officials. An additional member will be appointed by the Minister of Defence. *(Barclays' Bank Review)*

India's Output of Cement, Coal, Paper and Raw Silk Declined

Disquieting decrease in production recorded from July to September—Steel output was below expectations—Coal production declined from previous quarter—Prospects of steel imports not hopeful—Projected increase in cement output did not materialize.

By Richard Grew, Commercial Secretary for Canada

NEW DELHI, November 16, 1948.—Production returns for some of the more important Indian industries, covering the period from July to September, came as an unwelcome surprise, although government spokesmen and leading industrialists had recently referred to the disquieting decrease in the production of different lines. The output of steel during the quarter was 211,000 tons, which was higher than in the previous three-month period, though below expectations. The estimate for 1948 is now 825,000 tons, which compares with the production of 868,000 tons last year and is the lowest figure since 1940-41.

Coal production declined from 7,600,000 tons in the second quarter to 6,700,000 tons in the third; cement, from 375,000 tons to 356,000 tons; paper, from 24,000 tons to 23,000 tons; raw silk, from 523,000 pounds in the third quarter of 1947 to 490,000 pounds in the corresponding period this year. Textile figures show an increase for the quarter, but these are due entirely to the production in July, the output of 401 million yards in that month dropping to 370 million yards in August, and rising slightly to 380 million yards in September.

Steel and Cement Govern Industrial Development.

As the industrial development of India depends largely on two commodities, steel and cement, production figures for these items will be more closely analyzed. Compared with 224,600 tons in the first quarter of 1948, steel production sank to 201,700 tons in the second quarter, but improved to 211,050 tons in the third; the estimated production for 1948 is 825,000 tons, while the total installed capacity is 1,260,000 tons. The principal cause of the decline is said to be a breakdown at one of the most important plants, which was out of production for most of the period under review. Additional factors causing decreased production were transport difficulties and shortages of raw materials, such as fluorspar and refractories.

Prospects of obtaining steel from abroad are not hopeful. Annual imports of steel fell from 334,084 tons in 1944 to 30,000 tons in 1947. Imported mainly from the United States and the United Kingdom, shipments of steel from the former have declined, partly due to commitments under the Marshall Plan. Against a demand by India for 475,000 tons for this year, the quantity allocated by the United States amounted to only 40,000 tons. Owing to the heavy industrial commitments of the United Kingdom, it is unlikely that more than 30,000 tons will be available. It is hoped that 82,000 tons of rails, out of a total order for 130,000 tons placed in Canada, will reach India this year. Nearly 12,000 tons of steel have recently arrived from Belgium, but the high price makes further purchases almost prohibitive. The net result of these factors may be an acute steel shortage in the near future.

Planned Cement Production Halted

The need for more cement production was recognized in 1945 when a five-year expansion scheme for new production, amounting to 3,700,000 tons, was drawn up, and 37 new schemes were sanctioned. Up to the present time none of these projects has been able to commence production. One reason for this was the partition and the communal troubles that followed. Of the new schemes, 29 plants with a projected capacity of 2,800,000 tons, came within the Indian Union, and, of the 24 cement works existing in 1947, India retained 19 with a potential capacity of 2,200,000 tons. Out of the 29 new schemes sanctioned, six have had to be scrapped due to lack of materials, amounting to a potential loss of 520,000 tons capacity.

The transport difficulties have been mentioned as one of the principal reasons for the low production figures, and the railway commitments in Hyderabad have probably increased the difficulties during this quarter. Another reason for the decline in industrial production is the labour situation which, while showing some improvement as compared with the previous year, nevertheless accounted for a loss of 6,300,000 man-days during the first half of 1948. The government has taken responsibility for the textile industry, and up to the present time its efforts have been to maintain price ceilings. If sufficient cotton can be found, it is felt that cloth production can easily be increased to an annual rate of 4,800,000,000 yards without extra equipment or introduction of triple shifts. With the introduction of triple shifts to utilize fully existing equipment, the prices could be brought much lower than the present controlled prices.

Airmail Service from India Accelerated

Bombay, December 9, 1948.—(FTS)—Airmail for Canada and the United States from India will henceforth be flown by Pan American Airways and Trans-World Air Lines from Calcutta, New Delhi and Bombay respectively. It is expected this service will accelerate the transit of mail by about thirty hours.

Price Control in Angola

Leopoldville, October 15, 1948.—(FTS)—In order to prevent inflationary tendencies and black market operations, resulting from rumours of proposed rationing of certain goods, such as petroleum products and olive oil, Angola has established maximum prices for a number of commodities and services. Although current stocks are adequate for the immediate requirements of the Colony, restrictions on the importation of goods from dollar areas has caused some apprehension.

Brick and Tile Factory Completed in British Guiana

Port of Spain, November 15, 1948.—(FTS)—Filling a long-felt want, a new factory to produce hollow tiles, firebrick and building brick has recently been completed in British Guiana. New regulations, put in effect after the disastrous fire in Georgetown in 1945, made necessary a building material that would be fire resistant yet lighter than concrete or solid brick, due to peculiar conditions with regard to foundations obtaining in the capital. Running at capacity, the plant will be able to turn out 50,000 hollow tiles, or 200,000 fire bricks or building bricks per month.

Mexican Pharmaceutical Industry Encouraged by the Government

Demand for products and raw materials used in their manufacture has greatly increased—Ingredients required are subject to lower duties than are prepared products—Regulations governing registration, advertising and sale strictly enforced —Approximately 4,500 retail outlets in the country.

By W. J. Millyard, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada

MEXICO CITY, November 17, 1948.—The demand in Mexico for pharmaceuticals and for chemicals used in their manufacture has greatly expanded in the last decade, principally because of the improvement in the standards of living and education, as well as the aggressive health campaign instituted by the government. The need for such health aids has always existed because, while the climate of the country is generally regarded as moderate, nevertheless, since many of the chief centres of population are in relatively high altitudes, there is a substantial incidence of numerous diseases more or less attributable to this fact.

The government in recent years has given impetus to domestic production by levying lower duties on the necessary raw materials than on the fully prepared pharmaceuticals. Inasmuch as 75 per cent of all the medicinals produced require ingredients not available in Mexico, this policy is of great importance to the industry. It has therefore been to the advantage of foreign firms to establish branches in Mexico, and conditions are even more favourable in this connection since the devaluation of the peso in July of this year. It is estimated that there are now some nine hundred producing laboratories, the majority of which are centred in and around Mexico City. About one hundred and twenty-five of these are large- or medium-sized concerns, and it is in this class that most of the foreign capital is invested. The remainder are relatively small, concentrating as a rule on the production of one medicinal which in many cases they sell to the larger plants.

While there are no published figures of investments in the pharmaceutical industry, responsible persons in the trade estimate it to be about 500,000,000 pesos, giving employment to 12,000 to 15,000 persons. The growth of the local industry, with the resultant increase in the demand for raw materials at the expense of the completed articles, is reflected in Canadian sales to Mexico in 1947 of medicinal preparations valued at $20,911 ($69,188 in 1946) and of drugs, dyes and chemicals n.o.p. worth $118,403 ($84,920 in 1946).

Strict Regulations for Registration of Pharmaceuticals

The Mexican Department of Health imposes strict and detailed regulations covering the registration and sale of medicinal products, toilet preparations and healing apparatus. Applications in duplicate, accompanied by labels typewritten in Spanish, setting forth particulars as outlined by the labelling regulations of the Department must be submitted either by the manufacturer or an authorized representative. Many firms have found it advisable to employ the services of a competent lawyer specializing in the preparation of such applications, although at best a period of three months usually elapses before formal approval is obtained from the Department of Health. A registration fee of 20 pesos is imposed on all such products made in Mexico and one of 200 pesos if they are of foreign origin,

although, by virtue of the Canadian-Mexican Trade Agreement of 1946, Canadian-made products are subject only to the domestic rate.

Practically all the pharmaceuticals sold in Mexico reach the public through the medium of approximately 4,500 retail medicinal outlets, the proportion distributed by physicians being relatively small. Advertising of medicines and packaged foods is carefully supervised by the Mexican Department of Health, which must give its approval before any advertising matter is released to the public by press or radio. Prices are fixed by the Department of Economy and are rigidly enforced. All patent medicines, pharmaceutical specialties and beauty preparations are required to bear a stamp of 0·05 pesos if imported and 0·02 pesos if produced in the Republic, although, by the 1946 trade agreement, such products originating in Canada are subject to the lesser rate.

Indian Provinces Purchase Fertilizer from Russia

Several provincial governments have secured, through the government of India, a special consignment of 5,400 tons of Russian sulphate of ammonia, which will be made available to cultivators of food crops at a subsidized price. *(India Commercial News)*

German Publishing Industry Active

Frankfurt, September 17, 1948.—(FTS)—Since the end of the war, 8,350 books have been published in the Bizonal area of Germany. Among the recent titles were: "The Prisoner of Stalingrad", by K. J. Fischer; and "Six Years a Prisoner of the German Republic", by J. Curtius. Since currency reform was introduced, magazine publishers have been in financial difficulties, and three have been forced to suspend publication.

Barbados Aids Synthetic Fuel Development

Port of Spain, November 15, 1948.—(FTS)—Free entry was recently granted by the Barbados Government for machinery to be used in making synthetic fuel from megass, the refuse in sugar-making. This plant will produce about 800 tons per season. As this is only 7 per cent of the island's fuel requirements, the successful operation of this plant should lead to wide-scale development.

Netherlands Signs Trade Agreement with German Zones

The Hague, September 15, 1948.—(FTS)—The Netherlands and the British and American zones of Germany recently signed a trade agreement, providing for the exchange of raw materials and manufactured articles. Holland is to deliver raw materials to be processed in Germany for up to 60,000 tons of steel, with maybe an additional 65,000 tons to follow. Germany will be allowed to register patents in Holland. Difficulties encountered in the sale of Dutch vegetables to Western Germany have been solved and, under the agreement, Holland will be able to supply up to 10,000,000 guilders worth.

Holland's exports will include copra, palm kernels, margarine, 200,000 tons of vegetables, 112,000 tons of potatoes, fish, oilseeds, seeds, potato flour, quinine, soap, tin, rubber, machinery, rayon yarn, ready-made clothing and industrial diamonds.

The British and American zones shipments will include 2,000,000 tons of coal valued at 75·5 million guilders, machinery, 1,500 "people's cars", timber, chemicals, caustic soda, textiles, pottery, 10,000 tons of steel, electrical installations, engines, household goods, optical goods, toys.

Trade Commissioners on Tour

CANADIAN Trade Commissioners return periodically from their posts in foreign lands to familiarize themselves with conditions in this country and the special requirements of the commercial community. They are in a position to furnish information concerning markets in their respective territories and possible sources of supply. Exporters and importers are urged to communicate with these officers, when in their vicinity, and to discuss the promotion of their particular commercial interests, now and in the future. Arrangements for interviews with these trade commissioners should be made directly through the following offices in the areas concerned:

Ottawa—Foreign Trade Service, Department of Trade and Commerce

Brantford—Board of Trade.
Brockville—Chamber of Commerce.
Calgary—Board of Trade.
Charlottetown—Board of Trade.
Chatham—Board of Trade.
Edmonton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Fredericton—Chamber of Commerce.
Guelph—Board of Trade.
Halifax—Board of Trade.
Hamilton—Chamber of Commerce.
Kitchener—Chamber of Commerce.
London—Chamber of Commerce.
Moncton—Board of Trade.
Montreal—Montreal Board of Trade.
Quebec City—Board of Trade.
Regina—Chamber of Commerce.
Saint John—Board of Trade.
Saskatoon—Board of Trade.
Sherbrooke—Chamber of Commerce.
St. Catharines—Chamber of Commerce.
Toronto—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Vancouver—H. W. Brighton, Department of Trade and Commerce, 355 Burrard Street.
Victoria—Department of Trade and Industry.
Welland—Board of Trade.
Winnipeg—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

F. W. Fraser, Commercial Secretary for Canada in Melbourne, Australia, commenced a tour of Canada on October 25, visiting those sections of the country interested in trade with his area, which includes the States of Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania.

Winnipeg—January 6.
Vancouver—January 10-19.

D. A. B. Marshall, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Agricultural Specialist), on posting to Northwest Europe, commenced a tour of Canada in Winnipeg on November 29. He will visit various agricultural centres, studying conditions and developments in the industry.

Regina—December 21.
London—December 25-27.
Chatham—December 28.
Brantford—December 29.
Hamilton—December 30.
Guelph—December 31-January 1.
Toronto—January 3-6.
Brockville—January 7.
Ottawa—January 8.

C. S. Bissett, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Caracas, Venezuela, has returned home on leave, and commenced a tour of Canada on December 10.

Regina—December 27.
Toronto—December 30-January 8.
Kitchener—January 10.
London—January 11.
St. Catharines—January 12.
Welland—January 13.
Hamilton—January 14-15.
Quebec City—January 17.
Saint John—January 18.
Halifax—January 19.
Montreal—January 21-29.
Ottawa—January 31-February 7

G. A. Browne Has Returned from Pakistan on Tour

G. A. Browne, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Karachi, returned home on leave this month, and will commence a tour of Canada in the new year. Businessmen wishing to discuss with Mr. Browne problems concerning their trade relations with his territory are requested to notify the Director, Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa. This procedure will assist in the

preparation of a schedule for Mr. Browne, thereby providing sufficient time for necessary interviews in given commercial centres across the Dominion. Mr. Browne opened Canada's trade office in Karachi in September, 1947.

Trade and Tariff Regulations

Colombia and Liberia to Negotiate Tariffs with Canada

Colombia and Liberia have indicated a desire to participate with Canada and eleven other countries in a series of multilateral tariff negotiations, scheduled to commence in Geneva, Switzerland, on April 11, 1949. The other countries that indicated a desire last October to become parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade are: Denmark, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Finland, Greece, Haiti, Italy, Nicaragua, Sweden, Peru and Uruguay.

Canadian trade associations and business concerns interested in trading with these countries are invited to submit representations to the Commercial Relations and Foreign Tariffs Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, relating to tariff and other concessions. Representations dealing with the Canadian tariff should be addressed to the International Economic Relations Division, Department of Finance.

Although briefs are not required to follow a precise pattern, the following outline is provided to assist trade associations and business concerns in the preparation of their briefs:

(*a*) The general purpose of the proposed negotiations is the reduction of trade barriers and the expansion of world trade. Accordingly, representations should devote particular attention to the possibilities of enlarging the access of Canadian industry to external markets.

(*b*) The negotiations will be conducted in accordance with the provisions of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and the Havana Trade Charter.

(*c*) It is desirable that briefs should contain a concise summary of the views of the applicant in respect to:

(i) tariff concessions which Canada should seek from the listed countries,

(ii) non-tariff obstacles to Canadian products which Canada should seek to have modified or removed.

(iii) items on which tariff concessions by Canada might be desirable or undesirable.

Import Licences no Longer Required in Peru

Lima, December 10, 1948.—(FTS)—Under a decree of December 3, licences are no longer required for imports into Peru. Exporters of Peruvian products are allowed to retain 55 per cent of exchange derived from their exports in the form of exchange certificates having a validity of 60 days. These certificates are transferable by endorsement and may be utilized without licence or authorization in payment for permitted imports. The remaining 45 per cent of exchange derived from exports must be sold to the Central Reserve Bank, which will make it available at the official rate of 6·50 soles to the dollar for the import of foodstuffs, pharmaceutical products and raw materials essential to the local pharmaceutical industry.

An amplifying decree, released on December 9, lists 1,333 items, out of the 3,515 items in the customs tariff, which may be imported freely. Imports

of the remainder of the items are to be limited by the imposition of an internal consumption tax or else completely prohibited. Full details of these requirements are not yet available.

Agricultural implements are to be liberated from payment of customs duties and additional taxes.

Sterling May be Transferred from Iran

The Foreign Exchange Control Board advises that the Bank of England will authorize the transfer of sterling from Iranian to Canadian account in payment for exports from Canada to Iran. Arrangements for the transfer of sterling should be made by the Iranian importer through his own Exchange Control authorities.

When authorization is given by the Bank of England in such a case, the Foreign Exchange Control Board will authorize the acceptance of the sterling by the Canadian exporter.

Kenya and Uganda Extend 1948 Import Permits

Johannesburg, December 7, 1948.—(FTS)—The Import Controller for Kenya and Uganda announced on November 29 that all valid licences on the Western Hemisphere, including Canada and the United States, due to expire on December 31, have been extended until February 15, 1949. Only in the most exceptional circumstances will such licences be extended beyond the aforesaid date.

United States Regulations Affect Canadian Goods in Transit

The United States Government has issued regulations to assure that the destination of Canadian shipments, passing through the United States on the Goods in Transit (GIT) Licence, is not changed from that appearing on the Canadian Export Permit or Canadian Customs Entry B-13-B. Exporters are advised to make certain that either one of these Canadian documents is forwarded direct to the United States port to avoid delay in loading the goods.

The text of the regulations issued by the Office of International Trade of the United States Department of Commerce reads as follows: "The provisions of this general licence GIT are not applicable to shipments of commodities originating in Canada and moving intransit through the United States unless the exportation from the United States is in accordance with the Canadian Export Permit or the Canadian Customs Entry B-13-B as approved by the Export Permit Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, Canada. United States collectors of customs may, in any case, require production of copies of either the Canadian Export Permit or the Canadian Customs Entry B-13-B or other proof sufficient to establish that the shipment is exportable under the provisions of this general licence".

Data for Exporters Compiled

Information, of particular interest to Canadian exporters, concerning shipping documents and customs regulations of foreign countries, is being compiled by the Commercial Relations and Foreign Tariffs Division, Foreign Trade Service. Countries concerning which such information is now available in a revised form are: Cuba, Denmark, Guatemala, Italy, Mexico, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland. Data on other countries will be made available from time to time.

Ocean-Going Sailing Schedules

Information contained in the following list of sailings is furnished by steamship companies and agents concerned. This is the latest available, and is subject to change after *Foreign Trade* has gone to press.

The loading dates and name of ship are not indicated in some instances, as information available is not sufficiently definite. The name of the operator is given, however, and exporters should seek further details from the operator or agent concerned. Ships loading within ten days of the publication date of this issue are not included, excepting those bound for Newfoundland ports.

Departures from Halifax

*Sails from Saint John about three days earlier.

(r) Indicates refrigerated cargo space.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Africa-East—			
Lourenço Marques...	Dec. 24–Jan. 5	*Yarmouth County*	March Shipping
Africa-South—			
Cape Town.....	Dec. 24–Jan. 5	*Yarmouth County*	March Shipping
Port Elizabeth.....			
East London.....			
Durban.....			
Argentina—			
Buenos Aires.....	January 3–7	*Bowrio*	Cunard Donaldson
Buenos Aires.....	Januray 24–29	*Beacon Grange*	Furness Withy
Belgium—			
Antwerp.....	January 3–4	**Beaverglen* (r)	Canadian Pacific
Antwerp.....	January 15–20	*Saint Marcouf*	Furness Withy
Antwerp.....	January 17–21	*Danaholm*	Swedish American
Antwerp.....	January 22–23	**Beavercove* (r)	Canadian Pacific
Brazil—			
Rio de Janeiro.....	January 3–7	*Bowrio*	Cunard Donaldson
Santos.....	January 24–29	*Beacon Grange*	Furness Withy
Celebes—			
Macassar.....	January 4	*Barn Hill*	Cunard Donaldson
Ceylon—			
Colombo.....	January 1–10	*Lakeside*	March Shipping
China—			
Shanghai.....	January 20–30	*Bayside*	March Shipping
Denmark—			
Copenhagen.....	January 17–21	*Danaholm*	Swedish American
Egypt—			
Alexandria.....	January 4	*Barn Hill*	Cunard Donaldson
Port Said.....			
Suez.....			
Finland—			
Helsinki.....	January 17–21	*Danaholm*	Swedish American
France—			
Marseilles.....	January 18–24	*Capo Vita*	Furness Withy
Le Havre.....	January 15–20	*Saint Marcouf*	Furness Withy
Le Havre.....	January 17–21	*Danaholm*	Swedish American

Departures from Halifax—*Continued*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Germany—			
Hamburg, Bremen	January 17–21	*Danaholm*	Swedish American
India and Pakistan—			
Karachi, Bombay, Madras, Calcutta	January 1–10	*Lakeside*	March Shipping
Italy—			
West Coast Ports	January 18–24	*Capo Vita*	Furness Withy
Malaya—			
Penang, Port Swettenham	January 4	*Barn Hill*	Cunard Donaldson
Netherlands East Indies—			
Batavia, Samarang, Soerabaya, Cheribon, Belawan-Deli	January 4	*Barn Hill*	Cunard Donaldson
Netherlands—			
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	January 17–21	*Danaholm*	Swedish American
Newfoundland—			
St. John's	December 23–26	*Wellington Kent*	Newfoundland Canada
St. John's	December 30–31	*Atlantic Charier*	Montreal Shipping
St. John's	Dec. 31-Jan. 3	*Wellington Kent*	Newfoundland Canada
St. John's	January 2–5	*Newfoundland* (r)	Furness Withy
St. John's	January 4–7	*Fort Townshend*	Furness Withy
St. John's	January 7	*Island Connector*	Clarke Steamships
St. John's	January 8–11	*Wellington Kent*	Newfoundland Canada
St. John's	January 11–14	*Fort Amherst*	Furness Withy
St. John's	January 21–24	*Nova Scotia*	Furness Withy
Norway—			
Oslo, Kristiansand, Stavanger, Bergen	January 17–21	*Danaholm*	Swedish American
Poland—			
Gdynia, Gdansk	January 17–21	*Danaholm*	Swedish American
St. Pierre-Miquelon	December 30–31	*Atlantic Charter*	Montreal Shipping
Singapore	January 4	*Barn Hill*	Cunard Donaldson
Sweden—			
Malmo, Gothenburg, Norrkoping, Stockholm	January 17–21	*Danaholm*	Swedish American
United Kingdom—			
Avonmouth, Swansea	January 4–10	*Bristol City*	Furness Withy
Bristol, Swansea	January 17–22	*Boston City*	Furness Withy
Liverpool	January 1–7	**Beaverburn*	Canadian Pacific
Liverpool	January 2–5	*Newfoundland* (r)	Furness Withy
Liverpool	January 4–5	**Empress of France* (r)	Canadian Pacific
Liverpool	January 21–24	*Nova Scotia* (r)	Furness Withy
Liverpool	January 23–27	*Scythia* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Liverpool	February 11	*Ascania* (r)	Cunard Donaldson

Departures from Halifax—*Concluded*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
United Kingdom— Con.			
London	January 3–4	**Beaverglen* (r)	Canadian Pacific
London	January 15–16	**Beaverlake* (r)	Canadian Pacific
London	January 22–23	**Beavercove* (r)	Canadian Pacific
London	February 26	*Samaria* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Southampton	January 21	*Aquitania*	Cunard Donaldson
Uruguay—			
Montevideo	January 3–7	*Bowrio*	Cunard Donaldson
Montevideo	January 24–29	*Beacon Grange*	Furness Withy
West Indies—			
Bermuda	January 10–13	*Fort Townshend*	Furness Withy
Bermuda	January 17–20	*Fort Amherst*	Furness Withy
Jamaica	January 11	*Canadian Cruiser*	Canadian National
Jamaica	January 25	*Canadian Challenger*	Canadian National
Bahamas	February 8	*Canadian Cruiser*	Canadian National
Antigua, Barbados, Bermuda, British Guiana, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Trinidad	Dec. 28–Jan. 6	*Alcoa Pioneer*	Alcoa Steamships
Bermuda	January 9–17	**Lady Nelson* (r)	Canadian National
British Guiana	January 11–20	*A Ship*	Alcoa Steamships
Dominica	Jan. 25–Feb. 2	**Lady Rodney* (r)	Canadian National
Grenada	Jan. 25–Feb. 3	*A Ship*	Alcoa Steamships
Montserrat	February 8–16	*Canadian Constructor* (r)	Canadian National
St. Kitts	February 8–17	*A Ship*	Alcoa Steamships
St. Lucia	Feb. 22–Mar. 3	*A Ship*	Alcoa Steamships
St. Vincent	March 8–17	*A Ship*	Alcoa Steamships
Trinidad			

Departures from Saint John

*Sails from Halifax a few days earlier.

(r) Indicates refrigerated cargo space.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Africa-East—			
Lourenço Marques	Dec. 30–Jan. 9	*Mount Revelstoke Park*	Elder Dempster
Lourenço Marques	January 15	*A Ship*	Kerr Steamships
Lourenço Marques, Beira	January 13–23	*Cabano*	Elder Dempster
Africa-South—			
Cape Town	Dec. 30–Jan. 9	*Mount Revelstoke Park*	Elder Dempster
Port Elizabeth	January 13–23	*Cabano*	Elder Dempster
East London	January 15	*A Ship*	Kerr Steamships
Durban			
Australia—			
Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide	Late January	*Port Saint John*	Montreal Australia New Zealand Line
Belgium—			
Antwerp	January 9–16	*Vasconia* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Antwerp	January 10	*Hedel*	Shipping Limited
Antwerp	January 14–21	*Marchcape*	Montreal Shipping
Antwerp	January 20–30	*Beaconsfield*	Cunard Donaldson
Antwerp	January 22–30	*Hada County*	Canada Steamships
Antwerp	February10–18	*Brant County*	Canada Steamships
Colombia—			
Barranquilla	January 6	**Sundial*	Saguenay Terminals
Barranquilla	January 13–15	**Brush*	Swedish American
Barranquilla	January 21	**Sunprince*	Saguenay Terminals

Departures from Saint John—*Continued*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Cuba—			
Santiago	January 11–13	**Krageholm*	Swedish American
Havana			
Havana	January 20	*A Ship*	Federal Commerce
Dominican Republic—			
Ciudad Trujillo	January 6	**Sundial*	Saguenay Terminals
Ciudad Trujillo	January 21	**Sunprince*	Saguenay Terminals
Eire—			
Dublin	January 5–10	*Lord Glentoran*	McLean Kennedy
France—			
Marseilles	January 24–28	*Capo Vita*	Fuernss Withy
Le Havre	January 22–30	*Hada County*	Canada Steamships
Le Havre	February 10–18	*Brant County*	Canada Steamships
Germany—			
Hamburg	January 14–21	*Marchcape*	Montreal Shipping
Hamburg	January 20–30	**Beaconsfield*	Cunard Donaldson
Bremerhaven	January 12–17	*Beaverbrae*	Canadian Pacific
Greece—			
Piraeus	January 10–20	*Italo Marsano*	Montreal Shipping
Haiti—			
Port au Prince	January 6	**Sundial*	Saguenay Terminals
Italy—			
Genoa	January 10–20	*Italo Marsano*	Montreal Shipping
Naples			
West Coast Ports	January 24–28	*Capo Vita*	Furness Withy
Mexico—			
Veracruz	January 11–13	**Krageholm*	Swedish American
Veracruz	January 20	*A Ship*	Federal Commerce
Netherlands—	January 10	*Hedel*	Shipping Limited
Rotterdam	January 14–21	*Marchcape*	Montreal Shipping
Amsterdam	January 20–30	**Beaconsfield*	Cunard Donaldson
	January 22–30	*Hada County*	Canada Steamships
	February 10–18	*Brant County*	Canada Steamships
Rotterdam	January 14–21	*Marchcape*	Montreal Shipping
Netherlands West Indies—			
Curaçao	January 13–15	**Brush*	Swedish American
Curaçao	January 21	**Sunprince*	Saguenay Terminals
New Zealand—			
Auckland	Mid-January	*Port Quebec*	Montreal Australia
Wellington			New Zealand Line
Lyttleton			
Dunedin			
Northern Ireland—			
Belfast	Dec. 30–Jan. 5	*Fanad Head*	McLean Kennedy
Norway—			
Oslo	January 19–21	*Ranenfjord*	March Shipping
Kristiansand			
Stavanger			
Bergen			
Portugal—			
Lisbon	January 10–20	*Italo Marsano*	Montreal Shipping
Puerto Rico—			
San Juan	January 13–15	**Brush*	Swedish American

Departures from Saint John—*Concluded*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Syria—			
Beirut	January 10–20	*Italo Marsano*	Montreal Shipping
United Kingdom—			
Avonmouth	Dec. 26–Jan. 6	*Delilian* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Newport	January 19–28	*Dorelian* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Glasgow	Dec. 30–Jan. 9	*Moveria* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Glasgow	January 15–23	*Salacia* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Glasgow	Jan. 26–Feb. 3	*Lismoria* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Hull	January 15–20	*Bassano*	McLean Kennedy
Hull	January 22–26	*Consuelo* (r)	McLean Kennedy
Liverpool	Dec. 30–Jan. 5	*Fanad Head*	McLean Kennedy
Liverpool	January 3–10	*Sibley Park*	Cunard Donaldson
Liverpool	January 5–10	*Lord Glentoran*	McLean Kennedy
Liverpool	Jan. 26–Feb. 2	*Asia* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
London	January 9–16	*Vasconia* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
London	January 12–17	*Beaverbrae*	Cunard Donaldson
London	January 16–23	*Valacia* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
London	January 23–31	*Arabia* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Manchester	January 4–8	*Manchester Shipper* (r)	Furness Withy
Manchester	January 12–15	*Manchester City* (r)	Furness Withy
Manchester	January 19–22	*Manchester Regiment* (r)	Furness Withy
Leith	Dec. 30–Jan. 4	*Cairnesk*	Furness Withy
Newcastle	January 12–17	*Cairnvalona*	Furness Withy
Venezuela—			
La Guaira	January 6	**Sundial*	Saguenay Terminals
Puerto Cabello			
La Guaira	January 13–15	**Brush*	Swedish American
Puerto Cabello			
Maracaibo			
La Guaira	January 21	**Sunprince*	Saguenay Terminals
Maracaibo			
West Indies—			
Jamaica	January 11–13	**Krageholm*	Swedish American

Departures from Vancouver

Ships listed under "Departure from Vancouver" may possibly be loading in addition at New Westminster. Exporters should communicate with agents in Vancouver to obtain information concerning loading dates, berths, available cargo space and rates.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Africa-East—			
Lourenço Marques	January 3–20	*Lake Shawnigan*	North Pacific Shipping
Lourenço Marques	January 10	*Manx Navigator*	Dingwall Cotts
Africa-South—			
Walvis Bay	January 3–20	*Lake Shawnigan*	North Pacific Shipping
Cape Town	January 10	*Manx Navigator*	Dingwall Cotts
Port Elizabeth			
East London			
Durban			
Argentina—			
Buenos Aires	Early January	*Hindanger*	Empire Shipping
Australia—			
Sydney	January 14	*Aorangi*	Canadian Australasian
Melbourne			
Hobart			

Departures from Vancouver—*Continued*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Australia—Con.			
Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide	Early February	*Mongabarra*	Empire Shipping
Belgium—			
Antwerp	January 14	*Argentan*	Empire Shipping
Brazil—			
Rio de Janeiro, Santos	Early January	*Hindanger*	Empire Shipping
Canal Zone—			
Balboa	January	*Don Aurelio*	Empire Shipping
Ceylon—			
Colombo	January 4	*Lawak*	Dingwall Cotts
Colombo	January 10	*Limburg*	Dingwall Cotts
Colombo	January 18	*Borneo*	Dingwall Cotts
Colombo	January 21–22	*A Ship*	Canadian Blue Star Line
Colombo	February 5	*Höegh Silverspray*	Dingwall Cotts
Chile—			
Valparaiso	January	*Hindanger*	Empire Shipping
China—			
Shanghai	January 10–11	*A Ship*	Canadian Blue Star Line
Colombia—			
Buenaventura	January	*Don Aurelio*	Empire Shipping
Costa Rica—			
Puntarenas	January	*Don Aurelio*	Empire Shipping
Egypt—			
Alexandria	January 11–16	*Lake Minnewanka*	Canada Shipping
El Salvador—			
La Libertad	January	*Don Aurelio*	Empire Shipping
Fiji Islands—			
Suva	January 14	*Aorangi*	Canadian Australasian
France—			
Le Havre	January 14	*Argentan*	Empire Shipping
Guatemala—			
San Jose	January	*Don Aurelio*	Empire Shipping
Hawaii—			
Honolulu	January 14	*Aorangi*	Canadian Australasian
Hong Kong	January 10–11	*A Ship*	Canadian Blue Star Line
India and Pakistan—			
Bombay	January 10	*Limburg*	Dingwall Cotts
Karachi	February 5	*Höegh Silverspray*	Dingwall Cotts
Calcutta, Bombay	January 18	*Borneo*	Dingwall Cotts
Madras, Calcutta	February 5	*Silverguava*	Dingwall Cotts
Bombay, Madras, Calcutta	January 4	*Lawak*	Dingwall Cotts
Netherlands—			
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	January 14	*Argentan*	Empire Shipping

Departures from Vancouver—*Concluded*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Netherlands East Indies—			
Batavia	January 10	*Limburg*	Dingwall Cotts
Samarang	February 5	*Höegh Silverspray*	Dingwall Cotts
Soerabaya	February 5	*Silverguava*	Dingwall Cotts
Cheribon			
New Zealand—			
Auckland	January 14	*Aorangi*	Canadian Australasian
Palestine—			
Tel-Aviv	Jan.–Feb.	*A Ship*	Empire Shipping
Haifa			
Persian Gulf	January 10	*Limburg*	Dingwall Cotts
	February 5	*Höegh Silverspray*	Dingwall Cotts
Peru—			
Callao	January	*Hindanger*	Empire Shipping
Mollendo			
Philippines—	January 10	*Lawak*	Dingwall Cotts
Manila	January 10–11	*A Ship*	Canadian Blue Star Lines
	January 21–22	*A Ship*	Canadian Blue Star Lines
Manila	January 18	*Borneo*	Dingwall Cotts
Cebu			
Singapore	January 20–21	*A Ship*	Canadian Blue Star Lines
United Kingdom—			
Liverpool	Late February	*Pacific Enterprise*	Furness Withy
Manchester			
Manchester	Early January	*Jessmore*	Furness Withy
Manchester	Mid-January	*Pacific Liberty*	Furness Withy
Unstated Ports	Dec. 22–Jan. 8	*Lake Babine*	Anglo Canadian
	January 6–21	*Lake Kootenay*	Empire Shipping
	Jan. 18–Feb. 4	*Lake Kamloops*	Anglo Canadian
	Jan. 26–Feb. 10	*Lake Chilliwack*	Anglo Canadian
Uruguay—			
Montevideo	January	*Hindanger*	Empire Shipping
Venezuela—			
Puerto Cabello	January	*Don Aurelio*	Empire Shipping
La Guaira			
Maracaibo			

Kenya's Textile Industry Absorbs Most of Wool Clip

Kenya's young textile industry is said to be in a position to absorb 700,000 pounds of the Colony's total annual wool clip of about a million pounds. Local consumption does not include the high-grade Merino clip, as machinery at present available cannot handle Merino wool. *(Barclays' Bank Review)*

India Lifts Export Control on Coir Mats and Matting

The Government of India has decided to decontrol the export of coir mats and matting containing an admixture of aloe. Coir mats and matting containing an admixture of sisal are subject to export control if they contain more than 25 per cent of sisal. *(India Commercial News)*

Foreign Exchange Quotations

The following are nominal quotations, based on rates available in London or New York and converted into Canadian terms at the mid-rate for sterling or par for United States dollars, as furnished by the Foreign Exchange Division of the Bank of Canada. These quotations may be found useful in considering statistics and prices generally, but Canadian exporters are reminded that the kinds of currency which may be accepted for exports to different countries are specifically covered by the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations, and that funds may sometimes be tendered in payment for exports, which cannot, in fact, be transferred to Canada. Both importers and exporters are advised to communicate with their bankers before completing financial arrangements for the sale or purchase of commodities, to ensure that the method of payment contemplated is not only possible but that it is in accordance with the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations.

Country	Monetary Unit		Nominal Quotations Dec. 13	Nominal Quotations Dec. 20
Argentina	Peso	Off.	·2977	·2977
		Free	·2080	·2080
Australia	Pound	....	3·2240	3·2240
Belgium and Belgian Congo	Franc	....	·0228	·0228
Bolivia	Boliviano	....	·0238	·0238
British West Indies (except Jamaica)	Dollar	....	·8396	·8396
Brazil	Cruzerio	....	·0544	·0544
Chile	Peso	Off.	·0517	·0517
		Export	·0322	·0322
Colombia	Peso	....	·5714	·5714
Cuba	Peso	....	1·0000	1·0000
Czechoslovakia	Koruna	....	·0200	·0200
Denmark	Krone	....	·2083	·2083
Ecuador	Sucre	....	·0740	·0740
Egypt	Pound	....	4·1330	4·1330
Eire	Pound	....	4·0300	4·0300
Fiji	Pound	....	3·6306	3·6306
Finland	Markka	....	·0073	·0073
France and French North Africa	Franc	Off.	·0038	·0038
		Free	·0031	·0031
French Empire—African	Franc	....	·0076	·0076
French Pacific Possessions	Franc	....	·0202	·0202
Haiti	Gourde	....	·2000	·2000
Hong Kong	Dollar	....	·2518	·2518
Iceland	Krona	....	·1541	·1541
India	Rupee	....	·3022	·3022
Iraq	Dinar	....	4·0300	4·0300
Italy	Lira	....	·0017	·0017
Jamaica	Pound	....	4·0300	4·0300
Malaya	Dollar	....	·4701	·4701
Mexico	Peso	....	·1454	·1454
Netherlands	Florin	....	·3769	·3769
Netherlands East Indies	Florin	....	·3769	·3769
Netherlands West Indies	Florin	....	·5302	·5302
New Zealand	Pound	....	4·0300	4·0300
Norway	Krone	....	·2015	·2015
Pakistan	Rupee	....	·3022	·3022
Palestine	Pound	....	4·0300	4·0300
Peru	Sol	....	·1538	·1538
Philippines	Peso	....	·5000	·5000
Portugal	Escudo	....	·0403	·0403
Siam	Baht	....	·1000	·1000
Spain	Peseta	....	·0916	·0916
Sweden	Krona	....	·2783	·2783
Switzerland	Franc	....	·2336	·2336
Turkey	Lira	....	·3571	·3571
Union of South Africa	Pound	....	4·0300	4·0300
United Kingdom	Pound	....	4·0300	4·0300
United States	Dollar	....	1·0000	1·0000
Uruguay	Peso	Controlled	·6583	·6583
		Uncontrolled	·5618	·5618
Venezuela	Bolivar	....	·2985	·2985

Foreign Trade Service

Head Office Directory

The work of the Service is co-ordinated by an executive committee, of which the undernoted directors are members, and the Deputy Minister of the Department of Trade and Commerce is chairman.

Head office personnel, to whom requests should be addressed for specific information concerning their respective divisions, with local government telephone numbers in parentheses, are as follows:

Trade Commissioner Service

Director, G. R. Heasman (2530)

Assistant Director, H. W. Cheney (3058)

Area Officers—

Asia (5249)

British Commonwealth, (4404)

Europe, R. T. Young (4404); R. W. Rosenthal (7641); K. Nyenhuis (4404)

Latin America, A. Savard (7641)

Western Representative—H. W. Brighton, 355 Burrard Street, Vancouver, B.C.

Agricultural Officer, T. N. Beaupré (6800)

Export Division

Acting Director, G. A. Newman (5983)

Assistant to Director, A. E. Fortington (5670)

Foods Section—Chief, H. A. Gilbert (2380)
Dairy and poultry products, K. L. Melvin (3172)
Fish and fish products, T. R. Kinsella (7385)
Livestock and animal products, D. G. W. Douglas (5859)
Plants and products, G. F. Clingan (7523)

Machinery, Metals and Chemicals Section—Chief, E. C. Thorne (4082)
Agricultural equipment, J. D. Moorman (7168)
Automotive equipment and vehicles, J. J. Kealey (7168)
Chemicals and allied products, S. G. Barkley (7601)
Electrical and electronic equipment, A. S. MacRae (7060)
Iron and steel products, L. G. Dornan (7060)
Machinery and industrial equipment, E. C. Thorne (4082)
Non-ferrous metals and non-metallic minerals, A. M. Tedford (7546)

Textiles, Leather and Rubber Section—Chief, G. R. Poley (3004)
Leather, rubber and products, E. G. Gerridzen (3004)
Textiles and apparel, G. R. Poley (3004)

Wood and Paper Section—Chief, G. H. Rochester (4863)
Paper and products, E. Clarke and N. R. Chappell (6974)
Wood and products, G. H. Rochester (4863) and J. C. Dunn (4863)

General Products Section—Chief, W. H. Grant (3209)
General manufactured products, R. J. Handy (5666)
General products, W. H. Grant (3209)
Consumer metal products, E. L. Smith (5666)
Miscellaneous manufactured products, P. G. Jones (4160)

Exporters' Directory—Chief, G. L. Tighe (6681)

Export Permit Branch—Chief, W. F. Bull (6748); Assistant Chief, T. G. Hills (3640)

Token Shipments to United Kingdom—A. E. Fortington (5670)

Foreign Trade Service

Head Office Directory—Concluded

Import Division

Director, Denis Harvey (5417)

Assistant Director, C. F. McGinnis (7163)

Raw Materials Section—Chief, C. F. McGinnis (7163)
Coal, iron and steel (6905)
Drugs, chemicals and non-metallic minerals, P. E. Jensen (6958)
Fibres and textiles, A. C. Fairweather (7815)
Food and groceries, E. B. Paget (4161)
Hides, skins, leather and rubber, F. T. Carten (4965)
Oils and fats, Dr. R. T. Elworthy (5177)
Tin, antimony and other non-ferrous metals (4965)

Manufactured Goods Section—Chief, H. B. Scully (6519)
G. C. Clarke (3873) and G. W. Rahm (6958)

Trade Services Section—Chief, A. J. Langdon (6905)
Commodity research and trade statistics (6905)
Foreign export controls, W. G. Hopkins (6552)
Trade services directory (6905)

Importers' Directory (5823)

General Information (7953)

Commercial Relations and Foreign Tariffs Division

Director, H. R. Kemp (5151 and 7696)

Treaty Research Section—Acting Chief, A. L. Neal (7696 and 5151)

Foreign Tariffs Section—Chief, G. C. Cowper (2250)
United States, G. C. Cowper (2250)
British Commonwealth, Miss H. K. Potter (2250)
Europe, E. J. McMeekin (5642)
Latin America, H. V. Jarrett (5642)

Industrial Development Division

Director, G. D. Mallory (3819)

Assistant Director, B. R. Hayden (7886)

Administrative Officer, J. H. Boyd (7886)

Transportation and Communications Division

Director, G. S. Hall (6236)

Traffic Section, J. H. Longfellow (7835)

Publicity Division

Director, B. C. Butler (2479)

Assistant Director, J. Fergus Grant (2186)

News Section—A. H. Newman (6588)

Foreign Trade Service Abroad

Officers of the Canadian Trade Commissioner service are located in thirty-seven countries. Trade Commissioners are responsible to headquarter in Ottawa for the development of commercial relation with many other countries within their respective territories, as set forth in the alphabetical list below.

It is recommended that prospective exporters and importers should communicate with the Director of the Trade Commissioner Service, in Ottawa, before discussing their various problems with Trade Commissioners, as much of the information required can be made available to them by officers at headquarters responsible for the various geographical areas.

Country	Post Responsible
Algeria	Paris
Angola	Leopoldville
Argentina	Buenos Aires
Australia	Sydney and Melbourne
Austria	Berne
Azores	Lisbon
Bahamas	Kingston, Jamaica
Barbados	Port of Spain
Belgian Congo	Leopoldville
Belgium	Brussels
Bermuda	New York
Bolivia	Santiago, Chile
Brazil	Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo
British Guiana	Port of Spain
British Honduras	Kingston, Jamaica
Brunei	Singapore
Burma	Bombay
Canal Zone	Bogotà, Colombia
Canary Islands	Lisbon
Ceylon	Bombay
Chile	Santiago
China	Shanghai
Colombia	Bogota
Costa Rica	Guatemala City
Cuba	Havana
Cyprus	Cairo, Egypt
Czechoslovakia	Berne
Denmark	Oslo, Norway
Dominican Republic	Havana, Cuba
Ecuador	Lima, Peru
Egypt	Cairo
El Salvador	Guatemala City
England	London and Liverpool
Falkland Islands	Buenos Aires
Federation of Malaya	Singapore
Fiji	Wellington, New Zealand
Finland	Stockholm
France	Paris
French Equatorial Africa	Leopoldville
French Guiana	Port of Spain
French Indo-China	Hong Kong
French Morocco	Paris
French West Indies	Port of Spain
Gambia	London
Gibraltar	Lisbon
Gold Coast	London
Greece	Athens
Greenland	Oslo
Guatemala	Guatemala City
Haiti	Havana, Cuba
Hawaii	Los Angeles
Hong Kong	Hong Kong
Hungary	Berne
Iceland	Glasgow
India	New Delhi and Bombay
Iran (Persia)	Cairo
Iraq (Mesopotamia)	Cairo
Ireland	Dublin
Italy	Rome
Jamiaca	Kingston
Kenya	Johannesburg
Leeward Islands	Port of Spain
Libya	Rome
Luxembourg	Brussels
Madagascar	Cape Town
Maderia	Lisbon
Malta	Rome
Mauritius	Cape Town
Mexico	Mexico City
Netherlands	The Hague
Netherlands East Indies	Singapore
Netherlands Guiana	Port of Spain
Netherlands West Indies	Caracas, Venezuela
Newfoundland	St. John's
New Zealand	Wellington
Nicaragua	Guatemala City
Nigeria	London
North Borneo	Singapore
Northern Ireland	Belfast
Northern Rhodesia	Johannesburg
Norway	Oslo
Nyasaland	Johannesburg
Pakistan	Karachi
Palestine	Cairo
Panama	Bogotà, Colombia
Paraguay	Buenos Aires
Peru	Lima
Philippine Islands	Hong Kong
Portugal	Lisbon
Portuguese East Africa	Johannesburg
Puerto Rico	Havana, Cuba
Sarawak	Singapore
Scotland	Glasgow
Siam	Singapore
Sierra Leone	London
Singapore	Singapore
South Africa	Johannesburg and Cape Town
South China	Hong Kong
South-West Africa	Cape Town
Southern Rhodesia	Johannesburg
Spain	Lisbon
Spanish Morocco	Lisbon
Sudan	Cairo
Sweden	Stockholm
Switzerland	Berne
Syria	Cairo
Tanganyika	Johannesburg
Tasmania	Melbourne
Trinidad	Port of Spain
Tunisia	Paris
Turkey	Ankara
Uganda	Johannesburg
United States	Washington, New York, Chicago and Los Angeles
United Kingdom	London, Liverpool and Glasgow
Uruguay	Buenos Aires
Venezuela	Caracas
Wales	Liverpool
Western Samoa	Wellington, New Zealand
Windward Islands	Port of Spain
Yugoslavia	Rome

Foreign Trade Service Abroad

Cable address:—*Canadian*, unless otherwise shown.

Note.—Bentley's Second Phrase Code is used by Canadian Trade Commissioners.

Argentina

Buenos Aires—H. L. Brown, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478.

Territory includes Uruguay and Paraguay.

Buenos Aires—W. B. McCullough, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre, 478.

Australia

Sydney—C. M. Croft, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, City Mutual Life Building, Hunter and Bligh Streets. Address for letters: Post Office Box 3952V.

Territory includes the Australian Capital Territory, New South Wales, Queensland, Northern Territory and Dependencies.

Melbourne—F. W. Fraser, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 83 William Street.

Territory includes States of Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania.

Belgian Congo

Leopoldville—L. H. Ausman, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Forescom Building. Address for letters: Boîte Postale 373.

Territory includes Angola and French Equatorial Africa.

Belgium

Brussels—B. A. Macdonald, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 46 rue Montoyer.

Brazil

Rio de Janeiro—Maurice Bélanger, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Ed. Metropòle, Avenida Presidente Wilson 165. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 2164.

São Paulo—J. C. Depocas, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate, Edificio Alois, Rua 7 de Abril 252. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 6034.

Chile

Santiago—E. H. Maguire, Acting Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bank of London and South American Building. Address for letters: Casilla 771.

Territory includes Bolivia.

China

Shanghai—L. M. Cosgrave, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, 27 The Bund. Postal District (0).

Colombia

Bogotá—H. W. Richardson, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Edificio Colombiana de Seguros. Address for letters: Apartado 1618. Address for air mail: Apartado Aereo 3562.

Territory includes Republic of Panama and the Canal Zone.

Cuba

Havana—Office of the Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Avenida de las Misiones 17. Address for letters: Apartado 1945.

Territory includes Haiti, Dominican Republic and Puerto Rico.

Egypt

Cairo—J. M. Boyer, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 22 Sharia Kasr el Nil. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1770.

Territory includes the Sudan, Palestine, Cyprus, Iraq, Syria and Iran.

France

Paris—J. P. Manion, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy. Address for letters: 3 rue Scribe.

Territory includes Algeria. French Morocco and Tunisia.

Paris—J. H. Tremblay, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Canadian Embassy, 3 rue Scribe.

Territory includes Belgium, Denmark, France and the Netherlands.

Germany

Frankfurt—B. J. Bachand, Canadian Economic Representative, Canadian Consulate, Economic Section, 145 Fuerstenbergerstrasse, Frankfurt am Main, A.P.O. 757, U.S. Army.

Cable address, Canadian Frankfurt/Main.

Greece

Athens—T. J. Monty, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 31 Vassilissis Sophias Avenue.

Guatemala

Guatemala City—C. B. Birkett, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Post Office Box 400.

Territory includes Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua.

Hong Kong

Hong Kong—K. F. Noble, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Hong Kong Bank Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 126.

Territory includes South China, the Philippine Islands and French Indo-China.

India

New Delhi—Richard Grew, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Post Office Box 11.

Bombay—C. R. Gallow, Commercial Secretary for Canada, Gresham Assurance House, Mint Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 886.

Territory includes Burma and Ceylon.

Ireland

Dublin—H. L. E. Priestman, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 66 Upper O'Connell Street.

Belfast—H. L. E. Priestman, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 36 Victoria Square.

Italy

Rome—R. G. C. Smith, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Via Saverio Mercadante 15-17.

Territory includes Malta, Yugoslavia and Libya.

Jamaica

Kingston—R. V. N. Gordon, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers. Address for letters: Post Office Box 225.

Territory includes the Bahamas and British Honduras.

Mexico

Mexico City—D. S. Cole, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Internacional, Paseo de la Reforma. Address for letters: Apartado Num. 126-Bis.

Netherlands

The Hague—J. A. Langley, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Sophialaan 1-A.

Newfoundland

St. John's—R. Campbell Smith, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Circular Road.

New Zealand

Wellington—P. V. McLane, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Post Office Box 1660.

Territory includes Fiji and Western Samoa.

Wellington—Dr. W. C. Hopper, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Post Office Box 1660.

Norway

Oslo—S. G. MacDonald, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Fridtjof Nansens Plass 5.

Territory includes Denmark and Greenland.

Pakistan

Karachi—R. K. Thomson, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, The Cotton Exchange, McLeod Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 531.

Territory includes Afghanistan.

Peru

Lima—C. J. Van Tighem, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Boza, Carabaya 831, Plaza San Martin. Address for letters: Casilla 1212.

Territory includes Ecuador.

Portugal

Lisbon—L. S. Glass, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, Rua Rodrigo da Fonseca 103.

Territory includes the Azores and Madeira, Spain, Spanish Morocco, the Canary Islands and Gibraltar.

Singapore

Singapore—Paul Sykes, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Room D-2, Union Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 845.

Territory includes Federation of Malaya, North Borneo, Brunei, Sarawak, Siam and Netherlands East Indies.

South Africa

Johannesburg—S. V. Allen, Commercial Secretary for Canada, Mutual Building, Harrison Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 715.

Territory includes Transvaal, Natal, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Mozambique or Portuguese East Africa, Kenya, Nyasaland, Tanganyika and Uganda.

Cable address, Cantracom.

Cape Town—S. G. Tregaskes, Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada, New South African Mutual Buildings, 21 Parliament Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 683.

Territory includes Cape Province, Orange Free State, South-West Africa, Mauritius and Madagascar.

Cable address, Cantracom.

Sweden

Stockholm—F. H. Palmer, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Legation, Strandvägen 7-C. Address for letters: Post Office Box 14042.

Territory includes Finland.

Switzerland

Berne—Yves Lamontagne, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Legation, Thunstrasse 95.

Territory includes Austria, Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

Trinidad

Port-of-Spain—A. W. Evans, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Colonial Life Insurance Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 125.

Territory includes Barbados, Windward and Leeward Islands, British Guiana, Dutch Guiana, French Guiana, and the French West Indies.

Turkey

Ankara—G. F. G. Hughes, Acting Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 211 Ayranci Baclari, Kavaklidere.

United Kingdom

London—A. E. Bryan, Commercial Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.

Cable address, Sleighing, London.

London—R. P. Bower, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.

Territory includes the South of England, East Anglia and British West Africa (Gold Coast, Sierra Leone and Nigeria).

Cable address, Sleighing, London.

London—W. B. Gornall, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.

Cable address, Cantracom, London.

London—R. D. Roe, Commercial Secretary (Timber Specialist), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.

Cable address, Timcom, London.

Liverpool—M. J. Vechsler, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Martins Bank Building, Water Street.

Territory includes the Midlands, North of England and Wales.

Glasgow—J. L. Mutter, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 200 St. Vincent Street.

Territory covers Scotland and Iceland.

Cable address, Cantracom.

United States

Washington—J. H. English, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

Washington—G. R. Paterson, Agricultural Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

New York City—M. T. Stewart, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, British Empire Building, Rockefeller Centre.

Territory includes Bermuda.

Cable address, Cantracom.

Detroit—J. J. Hurley, Consul of Canada, Canadian Consulate, 1035 Penobscot Building, Detroit, 26, Michigan.

Chicago—Edmond Turcotte, Consul-General of Canada, Suite 800, Chicago Daily News Building, 400 West Madison Street.

Los Angeles—V. E. Duclos, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Associated Realty Building, 510 West Sixth Street.

San Francisco—Harry A. Scott, Consul-General of Canada, 3rd floor, Kohl Building, 400 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

Venezuela

Caracas—J. A. Stiles, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Address for letters: Canadian Consulate General, 8° Piso, Edificio America, Esq. Veroes.

Territory includes Netherlands West Indies.

Foreign Commercial Representatives in Canada

This directory of Commercial Representatives of Foreign Governments, presently in Canada, is published as a special service to the commercial community. It is requested that any changes in the appointments or addresses be forwarded to the Editor, *Foreign Trade.*

Argentina—Representative of the Argentine Institute of Trade Promotion, 31 St. James Street West, Montreal. Telephone—PLateau 8693.

Australia—Clifton J. Carne, Australian Government Trade Commissioner, Office of the High Commissioner for the Commonwealth of Australia, 24 Sussex Street, Ottawa. Telephone—5-6717.

F. R. Gullick, Australian Government Trade Commissioner, 643 Hornby Street, Vancouver. Telephone—TAtlow 1177.

Belgium—Jean Querton, Consul-General, Room 709, Sun Life Building, Montreal. Telephone—PLateau 8375.

Bolivia—Roberto Pacheco Iturralde, Consul-General, Room 205, 1434 St. Catherine Street West, Montreal.

Brazil—Caio de Lima Cavalcanti, Commercial Counsellor, Brazilian Embassy, 400 Wilbrod Street, Ottawa. Telephone—5-1485.

A. G. de Miranda Netto, Commercial Attaché, Brazilian Embassy, agent of the Department of Trade and Commerce of Brazil, Room 49, 46 Elgin Street, Ottawa. Telephone—5-1486.

British West Indies and British Guiana—C. Rex Stollmeyer, Trade Commissioner, 37 Board of Trade Building, Montreal. Telephone—PLateau 8282.

Chile—First Secretary, Chilean Embassy, Room 215, 56 Sparks Street, Ottawa. Telephone—5-4402.

Mariano Bustos, Consul-General, 1410 Stanley Street, Montreal.

China—Commercial matters in Canada are handled by the Chinese Consulates General in Vancouver, B.C., and Toronto, Ont.; also by the Chinese Consulate in Winnipeg, Man.

Colombia—Jorge Castaño Castillo, Consul-General, 3757 Wilson Avenue, Montreal 28.

Cuba—Dr. Guy Pérez Cisneros, Commercial Attaché, Cuban Legation, 499 Wilbrod Street, Ottawa. Telephone—5-6834.

Czechoslovakia — Dr. Miroslav Mareš, Commercial Attaché, Czechoslovak Legation, 171 Clemow Avenue, Ottawa. Telephone—2-1545.

Denmark—Theodor Schultz, Consul, Danish Consulate, Room 812, Keefer Building, 1440 St. Catherine Street West, Montreal. Telephone—PLateau 2030.

Dominican Republic—Julio A. Ricart, Consul-General, 46 Delaware Avenue Ottawa. Telephone—2-1130.

Ecuador—Camilo J. Andrade, Consul-General, Room 917, 1410 Stanley Street, Montreal. Telephone—PLateau 8473.

France—Bernard Lechartier, Commercial Counsellor and Financial Attaché, French Embassy, 464 Wilbrod Street, Ottawa. Telephone 3-5681.

Jacques Humbert, Commercial Attaché, French Embassy, 464 Wilbrod Street, Ottawa. Telephone—3-5681.

Gérard Dubois, Commercial Attaché, French Embassy, 610 St. James Street West, Montreal. Telephone—HArbour 2271.

Greece — Pami Malamaki, Commercial Counsellor, Greek Embassy, Suite 110, Chateau Laurier, Ottawa. Telephone—5-2255.

Haiti—Philippe Contave, Consul-General, Room 308, 18 Rideau Street, Ottawa. Telephone—2-1272.

India—M. R. Ahuja, Trade Commissioner, Royal Bank Building, Toronto. Telephone—ELgin 3223.

Ireland—Eamonn L. Kennedy, Official Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Ireland, 140 Wellington Street, Ottawa. Telephone—3-6281.

Italy—Dr. P. F. Migone, Commercial Attaché, Italian Legation, 133 Sparks Street, Ottawa. Telephone—3-3630.

Lebanon—Maurice J. Tabet, Consul, Consulate of Lebanon, 200 Metcalfe Street, Ottawa. Telephone—2-3155.

Mexico—Consul-General, Room 507, 1410 Stanley Street, Montreal. Telephone—LAncaster 2502.

Netherlands—E. L. Hechtermans, Commercial Secretary, Netherlands Embassy, 168 Laurier Avenue East, Ottawa. Telephone—5-7241.

H. de Vos, Consul, Netherlands Consulate General, Castle Building, 1410 Stanley Street, Montreal. Telephone—PLateau 9682.

New Zealand—J. A. Malcolm, Trade Commissioner, Room 609, Sun Life Building, Montreal. Telephone—LAncaster 4104.

Foreign Commercial Representatives in Canada

Norway—Knut Orre, First Secretary, Norwegian Legation, 1410 Stanley Street, Montreal. Telephone—PLateau 9785.

Peru—Francisco Pardo de Zela, Commercial Attaché, Peruvian Embassy, 36 Elgin Street, Ottawa. Telephone—2-0626.

Poland — T. Wiewiórowski, Commercial Attaché, Polish Legation, 183 Carling Avenue, Ottawa. Telephones—2-4076 and 2-3233.

Portugal—Dr. Vasco V. Garin, Consul-General, Suite 12, 1499 Bishop Street, Montreal. Telephone—BElair 1607.

Sweden—Carl-Henric Nauckhoff, Second Secretary, Swedish Legation, 720 Manor Road, Rockcliffe Park (Ottawa). Telephone—2-1729.

Switzerland—Henri Zoelly, Secretary, Swiss Legation, 5 Marlborough Avenue, Ottawa. Telephone—5-1837.

Louis Scalabrino, Vice-Consul, Room 1521, Sun Life Building, Montreal. Telephone—PLateau 1878.

I. Sembinelli, Vice-Consul, Room 215, 159 Bay Street, Toronto. Telephone—ELgin 4097.

Turkey — Ismail Kavadar, Commercial Attaché, Turkish Embassy, Room 560, Chateau Laurier, Ottawa. Telephone—3-4701.

Union of South Africa—J. H. Brand, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa, 15 Sussex Street, Ottawa. Telephone—2-1771.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics—N. S. Skvortsov, Representative of the Commercial Counsellor, Soviet Embassy, 285 Charlotte Street, Ottawa. Telephone—5-4341.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland—R. Keith Jopson, O.B.E., United Kingdom Senior Trade Commissioner and Economic Adviser to the High Commissioner, 56 Sparks Street, Ottawa. Telephone—3-8814.

A. R. Bruce, Trade Commissioner, 56 Sparks Street, Ottawa. Telephone—3-8814.

J. Paterson, Trade Commissioner, 1111 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal. Telephone—HArbour 2257.

W. D. Lambie, Trade Commissioner for the Maritime Provinces, 1111 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal. Telephone—HArbour 2257.

H. Oldham, Trade Commissioner, 67 Yonge Street, Toronto. Telephone—ADelaide 2174.

W. G. Coventry, Trade Commissioner, 703 Royal Bank Building, Winnipeg. Telephone—9-3153.

P. S. Young, Trade Commissioner, 850 West Hastings Street, Vancouver. Telephone—PAcific 4644.

United States of America—Homer S. Fox, Counsellor for Economic Affairs, United States Embassy, 100 Wellington Street, Ottawa. Telephone—2-2611.

William L. Kilcoin, Commercial Attaché, United States Embassy, 100 Wellington Street, Ottawa. Telephone—2-2611.

Yugoslavia — Pavle Lukin, Chargé d'Affaires, 259 Daly Avenue, Ottawa. Telephone—5-4966.

Export of Olive Oil in Bottles Decontrolled by India

In pursuance of the Government of India's policy to relax controls compatible with the supply position, it has been decided to decontrol the export of olive oil in bottles. *(India Commercial News.)*

India to Revise Targets for Agricultural Production

New Delhi, November 4, 1948.—(FTS)—A party of experts in improved seeds, fertilizers, irrigation, land reclamation and fisheries is at present touring the provinces and states of India in order to fix new production targets in relation to the availability of indigenous resources such as seeds, compost, manure, etc. This would result in placing less reliance on imported materials. The production of cereals, tubers, pulses and fish is to be stepped up to curtail imports of foodgrains, and in view of this trend, financial assistance from the Central Government to provinces and states will be restricted mainly to such schemes. The revised targets are to be fixed by November 15.

Associated Agencies Concerned With Development of Foreign Trade

Import Control Branch

No. 1 Building, Wellington Street

Director General, J. H. Berry (3924)

Import Allotment Division, Director, W. F. Bull (6748)
Capital Goods Division, Director, Sheldon Ross (5515)
Project Division, Director, Stanley Burke (5541)

Canadian Government Exhibition Commission

479 Bank Street, Ottawa

Director, Glen Bannerman (3558)

Responsible for arrangements concerning participation by Canada in all exhibitions, display promotions and trade fairs outside Canada, and for international trade fairs held in Canada; advises individual firms in the display of their commodities in foreign countries.

Assistant Director, F. P. Cosgrove (7818)

Wheat and Grain Division

Director, C. F. Wilson (5648)

Serves as the medium through which wheat, flour, and other cereal products are procured for other countries. It maintains a constant survey of Canada's grain position, respecting supply, transportation, domestic and export demand. The Director is secretary to the Wheat Committee of the Cabinet, and liaison officer between the Department of Trade and Commerce and the Canadian Wheat Board.

Assistant to Director (5830)

Canadian Commercial Corporation

No. 2 Temporary Building, 70 Lyon Street, Ottawa

Managing Director, W. D. Low (3736)

Serves as a purchasing agent in Canada for governments of other countries and for international bodies; and, on request, for federal government departments in connection with foreign trade. Facilities of the Corporation are utilized in the purchase of supplies for the Department of National Defence and those required for defence projects. Cable address—*Cancomco.*

Secretary, J. D. McCarthy (4955)
Comptroller, G. F. Wevill (5316)
General Purchasing Agent, W. J. Atkinson (5767)

Export Credits Insurance Corporation

107 Sparks Street, Ottawa

General Manager, H. T. Aitken (2-4828)

Provides exporters with protection against the principal risks of loss involved in foreign trade, and insures them against the insolvency of the foreign buyer, protracted default in payment by the buyer when the goods have been duly accepted by him, and difficulties in the transfer of exchange, preventing the Canadian exporter from receiving payment for goods he has sold. Cable address—*Excredcorp.*

Chief Credit Officer, A. W. Thomas (2-4828)
Secretary, T. Chase-Casgrain (2-4828)

FOREIGN TRADE SERVICE
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE · OTTAWA, CANADA

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FOR THE

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